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## Sadat Tells Soviet He'll Resist Reds

Rebuffed Moscow Over Sudan Coup

By John L. Hess

CAIRO, Aug. 5 (NYT)—President Anwar Sadat has told the Soviet Union unequivocally that Egypt will continue to resist Communism in the Arab world, it was widely reported today.

The "Khartoum" appears to have said to his position and to have added that its strategic interest in the Middle East outweighs the interests of Arab Communists.

At a closed session July 24 of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's political group, Mr. Sadat rebuffed a confrontation with the Soviet Union. The speech, not been published, but an account of it appeared yesterday in a popular newspaper.

Mr. Sadat delivered his speech six days after the defeat of the leftists coup d'état in Sudan.

The paper likened Mr. Sadat's end to that of his predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser, in the late 1950s. When Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev remonstrated with Nasser over the repression of Communists in Egypt and over hostility toward a presumably pro-Communist coup in Iraq, Nasser in a public speech told Nasser to stay out of internal Egyptian affairs and to accept that the Arab world would expel Communism as a foreign body.

### Soviet Hint

The comparison with the latest Soviet hint is apt, according to witnesses, Mr. Sadat told the Soviet Union congress that day after the presumably pro-Communist coup in Sudan July 22.

The Soviet ambassador in Cairo, Vladimir M. Vinogradov, told him that Egypt should follow the new regime.

The president indicated that he would walk and see. In fact, together with Libya, he provided a fait accompli for Sudanese forces on the Sudan front to Khartoum, which appears to have played a role in restoring Maj. Gen. Nurei el-Din to power July 22.

Immediately after the Nurei el-Din coup, Mr. Sadat said, Mr. Vinogradov appealed to him to oppose a crackdown on Communists in the Sudan. This was the next morning, July 23, by the delivery of a note to the same effect.

Addressing the closed session, Mr. Sadat waved the note away. He said Egypt would never recognize an Arab Communist government. On the other hand, he said Egypt intended to maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Union, well after a possible settlement with Israel. But this would include a similar friendship.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Returns to Washington Today

## Sisco Sees No Breakthrough As He Ends Talks With Israelis

By Alfred Friendly

TEL AVIV, Aug. 5 (WP)—Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco conceded today there were "differences" between the American and Israeli positions on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

But, in a statement he issued at the end of a week's talks here, he declared that "we believe that a practical basis for future progress on an agreement can be reached."

American sources indicated that

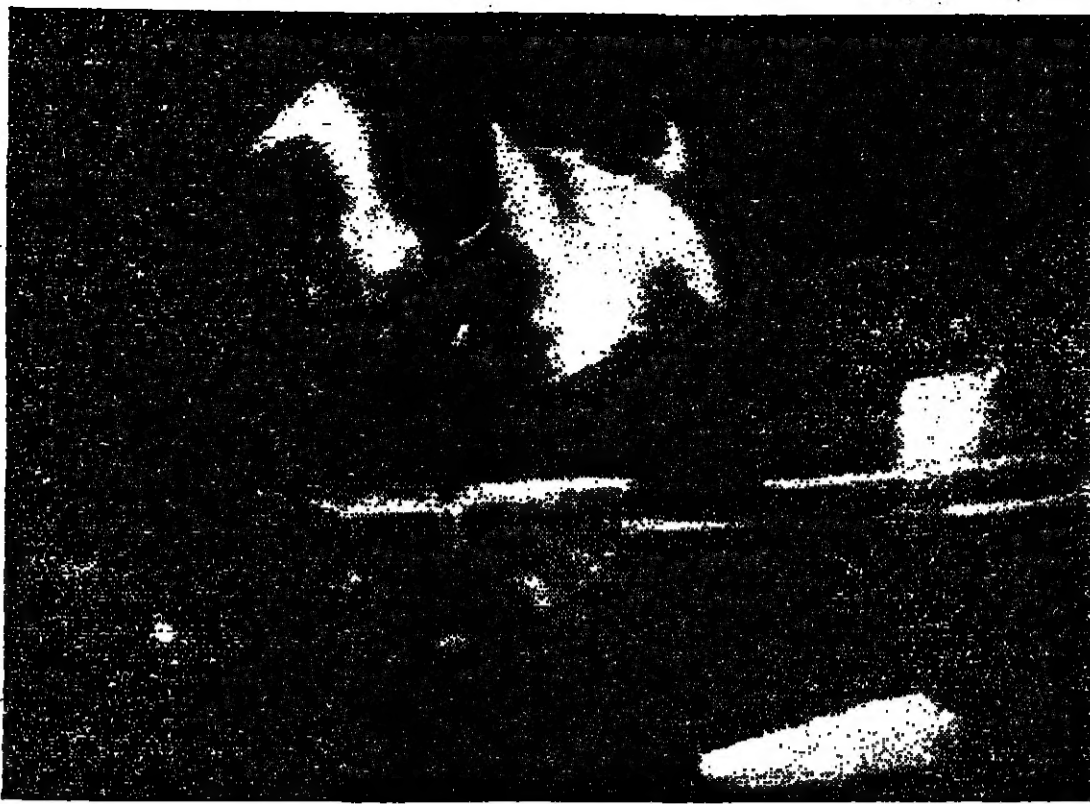
## Pentagon Denies Greece Blocks U.S. Navy Unit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Denying a report from Athens, the Defense Department said today that the Navy has no plans to build a rest-and-recreation center for American sailors at Suda Bay on the island of Crete.

Sources in Athens were quoted yesterday as saying that Greece's military government had told the U.S. Navy to suspend plans to build the rest center for the Sixth Fleet on Crete in retaliation for a House of Representatives vote to suspend \$118 million in military aid to Greece.

The Navy has no work scheduled there now for construction of a hospital, communications center, and a major recreation center, said Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedman. He added that the center was never planned.

Suda Bay is on the northwest coast of Crete, near a Greek naval base used by ships of the Sixth Fleet and other NATO nations.



SPACEWALK—Astronaut Alfred Worden going to retrieve film from Apollo-15 cameras.



EARTH WATCH—Merrill, 13, and Alison Worden, 11, watching father on television.

## Apollo on Perfect Path

## Worden Spacewalks, Retrieves Films

From Wire Dispatches

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Aug. 5.—Apollo-15 astronaut Alfred M. Worden hand-walked in space 196,000 miles from the earth today to retrieve a film record of more than one million square miles of the moon's surface while the spacecraft flew on a perfect path homeward.

With Lt. Col. James B. Irwin tending his oxygen, hose, Maj. Worden floated carefully out of the cabin of the command ship, Endeavour, on America's first

truly working spacewalk. The Apollo-15 commander, Col. David R. Scott, was at the spaceship controls.

Maj. Worden's route to the camera compartment in the service module 18 feet from the hatch was lined with handrails to facilitate his task. It was his first time out of the spacecraft since launch ten days ago.

The mile of film was in an instrument bay in the service module, which is to be jettisoned in space before splashdown in the Pacific Ocean Saturday.

Maj. Worden floated out of the hatch of Endeavour at 1541 GMT and, in full view of a color television camera, made his way along the service module, maintaining a firm grip on handrails.

Shortly after leaving the cabin, Maj. Worden flipped his body around but held firmly to the railing. He trailed a long white oxygen and communications line.

As a backup to his lifeline, Maj. Worden wore a small emergency oxygen backpack of the type carried earlier by Col. Scott and Maj. Irwin during their moonwalks.

Five minutes into the spacewalk, mission control reported that the 39-year-old pilot's heart rate was about 130, compared to a normal of about 70. It fell back to 80 as he proceeded.

Carefully locking a safety line to a film cassette from the ship's powerful telescopic camera, Maj. Worden pulled it free and carried it back to the open hatch. He transferred it to Col. Irwin.

"Beautiful job," said the first film pack ground controllers told Maj. Worden. "Beautiful job, Al. Baby. No hurry at all."

On a second trip to the bay area, Maj. Worden looked at the camera section and reported: "It looks like the cover has jammed" on one camera.

"Roger, Al, baby, that was most unexpected news," said the ground communicator, Karl Henize.

Maj. Worden brought back a smaller cassette from a smaller mapping camera at 1554 GMT, completing the objective of the spacewalk.

He appeared to work almost effortlessly without the hard exert that was apparent during earlier American spacewalks dating back to the first one June 3, 1965, by Edward White.

"Houston, is there anything else in the SIM (Scientific Instruments Module) bay you want me to check before I go back in?" Maj. Worden asked ground control.

Mr. Henize asked Maj. Worden for a general description of the module.

"Everything looked excellent except for the cover on the mass spectrometer," Maj. Worden reported, referring to an instrument. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Soviet Scientist Says Lunokhod-1 Was Built to Work Only 3 Months

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (AP)—After their unmanned moon rover had patrolled the Sea of Rains for nearly ten months, Soviet space scientists revealed for the first time today that Lunokhod-1 was originally scheduled to operate for only three months.

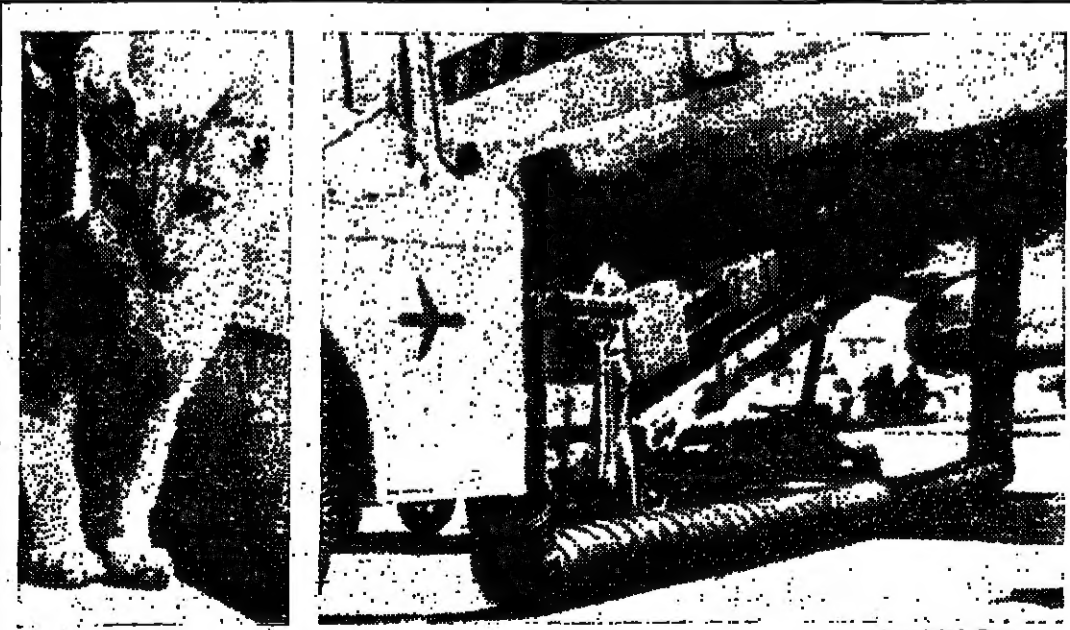
In an article in *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya*, space engineer O. Sashin said, "We planned it that Lunokhod would work for three lunar days, and therefore laid down a special program for the vehicle."

A lunar day lasts about two weeks and is followed by a two-week night. Lunokhod-1 was deposited on the moon's surface by the Luna-17 transport ship last Nov. 17.

When Soviet ground control realized the moon buggy was capable of continuing its reconnaissance missions beyond the three-month mark, Mr. Sashin said, a new lunar program was established.

Mr. Sashin indicated that he and his colleagues have no idea how long Lunokhod will continue to operate, but added that "at any time, one of its systems could finally break down."

The eight-wheel moon car began its tenth lunar day this week.



## Kitten Finds Home After 11,500-Mile Stowaway Flight

ZURICH, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—An adventurous tabby kitten called Miez, left above, has just completed an 11,500-mile plane odyssey over America, Europe and Africa hidden in the air-conditioning system of a DC-8 airliner. A spokesman for Swissair said the kitten had slipped into an air-conditioning hose, similar to one shown at right, at Chicago's O'Hare Airport, and when this was linked up for the flight, was blown into the plane's air-cooling system. When

the plane landed in Switzerland, the pilot and passengers were perplexed by the mewling of a cat, but an exhaustive search revealed nothing in the air conditioning.

The DC-8 then went to Monrovia in Liberia and, on its return here from Africa, specialists took the whole air-conditioning system to pieces and in a dark corner spotted a pair of luminous cat's eyes. Miez has now been adopted by Swissair's technical services team at the airport here.

## Soviet, U.S. In Pact on Bio-Arms

Present Accord At Geneva Talks

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, Aug. 5 (NYT)—The United States and the Soviet Union presented today a jointly-drafted text of an international convention that they said would make impossible "for the sake of all mankind" the waging of war with biological weapons.

This was the goal set forth in the preamble of the 14-article draft treaty that the two powers presented to the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

Both James Leonard, the U.S. delegate, and the Soviet representative, Alexei A. Roshchin, said that they expected that the conference would complete work on the draft in time to have it adopted by the UN General Assembly this year.

The proposed treaty would bind nations "not to develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise acquire or retain" microbial or other biological agents or toxins except for peaceful purposes.

Nations joining the treaty would also undertake the same commitment regarding all weapons and related equipment designed to make possible the use of biological agents in warfare.

Another commitment provides for the destruction, or the conversion to peaceful use, of all the banned biological weapons "as soon as possible." A maximum delay is to be written into the treaty after further study of the time needed to dispose of these weapons with maximum safety for life and the environment.

The United States has fixed a timetable of 14 months for completion of the destruction of its arsenal of biological weapons after President Nixon renounced their use in a statement made on Nov. 23, 1969.

Looking pleased with the result of their work, the U.S. and Russian negotiators emphasized at separate press conferences what they saw as the significance of the proposed pact.

Unlike past agreements negotiated at the conference they said, the projected treaty was a "real" disarmament measure because it provided for the destruction of existing weapons. Earlier accords had been of the "non-armament type," they recalled, because those pacts simply banned the proliferation of weapons. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## U.S. Reported Ending Patrols Inside China

## CIA-Backed Infiltrators From Laos



Xuan Thuy, chief of North Vietnamese delegation, speaking to journalists at peace talks yesterday.

### At Paris Talks

## Hanoi Denies Press Report Of Plan to Free 183 POWs

PARIS, Aug. 5 (UPI)—The North Vietnamese negotiator at the peace talks reaffirmed today that American prisoners of war can return home only after Washington fixes a definite troop withdrawal date, and he smiled away a Stockholm story of a prisoner release plan as imaginary.

The dispatch in a Stockholm newspaper saying that 183 U.S. prisoners of war would be flown to the United States from Laos next Thursday overshadowed the 124th session of the deadlocked talks.

Xuan Thuy, Hanoi's chief negotiator, said that whoever "was responsible for the story had a too fertile imagination."

When asked by newsmen if Hanoi and Washington had had private contacts on prisoners, Mr. Thuy repeated the North Vietnamese stand that "the only way which could lead to results would be for Mr. Nixon to give a positive response" to the Communist demand for an exact withdrawal date for U.S. troops from Vietnam.

Mr. Thuy did not directly deny the Stockholm story nor the possibility of contacts outside the peace conference, but a press spokesman for the North Vietnamese delegation later told journalists Mr. Thuy "denied" the prisoner story. He said there have been "no private contacts."

The U.S. spokesman at the talks said repeatedly "I know nothing about the report" and referred to White House denials.

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—The Nixon administration has ordered a halt to the dispatching of special CIA-supported teams of Laotian tribesmen into China on reconnaissance patrols from bases in northern Laos, according to well-informed diplomatic sources.

These patrols—which sometimes range 300 miles inside China's Yunnan province on road-watching and telephone-tapping missions—have been going on for a number of years and their existence was known to the Peking regime.

Nevertheless, in a recent action designed to avoid any possible incident that could sour U.S. relations with Peking before President Nixon's forthcoming trip to the Communist mainland, the forays now have been halted, according to official sources here.

Although no Americans go on these patrols, the Laotian hill tribesmen that do carry them out are recruited, trained and equipped by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and the staging area for the patrols is a CIA outpost in northern Laos. The Laotians are native to the region and the intelligence-gathering operation took advantage of the normal movements back and forth across the border of these hill people.

While the White House, CIA and the U.S. Embassy in Hanoi, Laos, have never commented on or confirmed these activities—which reportedly date back to the Johnson administration—the patrols have been mentioned in numerous press reports by U.S. correspondents in Laos.

### Dispatches by Newsmen

In late 1970 and early this year, articles by Michael Morrow, of Dispatch News Service International, described the reconnaissance operations in considerable detail. As recently as June 27, Arnold Abrams, of the Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin, reported that the raids were still being carried out despite the onset of ping-pong diplomacy.

The order to stop these patrols, according to informed sources, came very recently. Presidential aide Henry Kissinger's secret trip to Peking was made July 9 to 11.

In another move relating to the forthcoming Nixon visit, a press report last week, citing administration sources, said that the United States had suspended flights over Communist China by high-flying SR-71 spy planes and unmanned reconnaissance drones.

However, well-placed defense and intelligence officials, asked (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Blames Awami, Rebels, Indians

## Pakistan Says It Intervened Only After 100,000 Slayings

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—More than 100,000 people were killed in East Pakistan by Awami League workers, rebels and Indian infiltrators between March 1 and 25, the Pakistani government said today.

This was the period immediately preceding the Pakistani Army's intervention in East Pakistan, the government said.

In a document called "White Paper on the Crisis in East Pakistan," the government contended that it was disclosing for the first time figures of what it called the "political genocide" unleashed by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Awami League cadres and rebels from Bengali regiments of the Pakistani Army in areas temporarily under their control.

It said: "The Awami League reign of terror unleashed from March 1 onward claimed the lives of 100,000 men, women and children, besides causing incalculable damage to public and private buildings, transport and communications, and industrial establishments."

It added that all this had been done with the active connivance and assistance of India, which had never really accepted the establishment of Pakistan and had spared no effort to undo it.

The document said President Yahya Khan had ordered the armed forces into action to preserve the integrity of Pakistan. It said they had struck a preemptive blow barely a few hours before what was to have been the Awami League's planned armed uprising and the launching of an independent republic of Bangladesh.

It also gave what it claimed was a detailed inside account of the president's efforts to restore constitutional government in East Pakistan and how Sheikh Mujibur had conspired with the Awami League to overthrow the government and to establish a bid for secession.

Indian Refugee Funds

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Indian government asked Parliament today to allocate an additional 15 billion rupees (\$200 million) to care for East Pakistani refugees.

The government, last May, set aside 600 million rupees (\$80 million) to provide for refugee relief, but it informed Parliament recently that the amount had already been spent.

40 Bengalis Granted U.S. Pledge of Asylum

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—U.S. officials said yesterday political asylum would be granted to 40 Bengalis, including ten members of the Pakistani Embassy, who resigned and pledged allegiance to the Bangladesh movement.

"I foresee no problems in getting approval," an administration spokesman said.

Political asylum was sought by Pakistani officers and staff members of the embassy and their dependents.



## Scientists Ride High-Flying Jet To Get a Rare Close-up of Mars

HONOLULU, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Scientists rode a high-altitude jet aircraft today for an unusually close look at Mars, as the planet headed toward its closest approach to earth in 300 years.

A specially equipped Convair-440, operated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, left Hickman Air Force Base last night with 23 scientists and 19 others aboard, to probe the mysteries of the red planet. They planned to stay aloft for at least six hours.

Dr. Nancy Roman, chief of astronomy for NASA in Washington, D.C., said scientists are particularly interested in Mars, "the only planet in our solar system where we think life may have arisen other than earth."

She said the information obtained from the four planned nightly flights "may possibly bring the day closer" when man visits the fourth planet from the sun.

"We want to find out how Mars is similar to and different from the earth and obtain information that will help us understand the origin of Mars and perhaps of earth as well," Miss Roman said.

Next Thursday Mars will be 34.9 million miles from earth and the brightest object in the sky after the sun, moon and Venus. The last time Mars was so close to earth was in 1971. Mars is 249 million miles away at its farthest distance from earth.

## Tories Win 8-Month Struggle

## Parliament Passes Measure To Control Wildcat Strikes

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Conservative government won an eight-month struggle early today when the House of Commons approved the most controversial bill of the year, a strike-control law based largely on American labor practices.

The bill, designed to curb the wave of strikes that has helped to choke the British economy, was passed 254 to 217, a government majority of 37.

Approval of the bill, first published last December for enactment by Easter, followed months of delay forced by the Labor opposition and the trade unions. The struggle included debate over endless amendments, all-night parliamentary sittings, and a series of one-day strikes by union militants pledged to kill what they view as "an employers' charter."

The big question now, on all

sides, was whether it would ever work. In the face of massive union opposition, the Tories last year forced the former Labor government to withdraw a similar bill. This time they are pledged to a policy of noncooperation to make the Conservative version fail.

The thrust of the bill makes contracts between management and labor enforceable in the courts, with fines of up to £100,000 against unions that break the contracts. Some 95 percent of all work stoppages in Britain are wildcat strikes unauthorized by the union leadership. The bill would force the unions to control their men.

But it requires union cooperation before the contracts can be made legally binding and major unions have said they will refuse. They resent powers being given to the courts to rule on "unfair industrial practices." Union leaders here argue that legally binding contracts in the United States do not always work and can lead to worse strike problems.

Other key provisions of the British bill include:

- Power for the government to order a 90-day cooling-off period in strikes that threaten a national emergency. This point is based partly on Taft-Hartley legislation in America. It can delay, but not prevent, strikes.
- Bailouts by union rank and file in serious disputes before a strike can start. But in Britain, often, the rank and file is more militantly in favor of a strike than the union leadership.
- A ban on closed shops.
- Establishment of bargaining units, as in the United States, under which one union would bargain with a company for all unions working in the same plant. The idea is to reduce bickering between unions over who does what, for example that often leads to British strikes.

## Sun Eclipse Will Blot Out Moon Tonight

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—A solar eclipse of the moon will take place tomorrow during which the earth will move between the sun and the moon, completely blotting out the latter.

Scientists here said the eclipse will be at least partly visible to Europe, Asia, Africa, New Zealand, Antarctica and parts of South America. The eclipse is scheduled to begin at 1659 GMT and end at 2330 GMT. Total eclipse of the moon is scheduled at 1854 GMT.

## Two Arab Children Killed by Grenades

GAZA, Aug. 5 (AP)—Two grenade explosions today killed a three-year-old boy and a five-year-old girl in the Arab refugee camp of Jabalya, the Israeli military announced.

The boy and girl, who died in the Baptist Hospital in Gaza, were injured when the grenades were thrown at an Israeli Army vehicle at the entrance to the camp. The other victims were two boys, aged 8 and 12. There were no Israeli casualties.

An army patrol later shot dead an Arab guerrilla in Jabalya as he was about to throw a grenade, a military spokesman said.

## Worden Gets Film Packs in Space Walk

## Apollo Trajectory Needs No Correction

(Continued from Page 1)

ment that analyzed gas particles around the moon.

To Col. Irvin Maj. Worden said: "Jim, it looks absolutely fantastic to get that moon back there. That is absolutely, unbelievably a most remarkable sight."

The moon was about 44,000 miles away at the time. After making a third trip to inspect the rear of the ship, Maj. Worden returned to the spacecraft cabin at 1559 GMT and closed the hatch. Mission planners had originally allowed an hour for the film recovery task; Maj. Worden finished it off in about 18 minutes.

Apollo-16 had reached the influence of earth's gravity at 1149 GMT. The earth was 204,188 miles ahead at the time, the moon 38,000 miles behind.

"It's down hill from here on in," ground communicator Joseph Allen told the astronauts.

Discontinuity in Velocity

"Roger, thank you, Joe," said Col. Scott. "That's nice to know."

"Did you notice anything there, Dave, discontinuity in velocity or anything like that?" Mr. Allen asked.

"Well, Joe, that's one of the mysteries that we'll probably have to keep to ourselves," answered Col. Scott.

The homeward path they fired themselves into yesterday was so accurate that mission control decided they could safely omit one of the three optional course-correcting engine burns on the three-day coast to earth.

The rest of today was largely taken up with mental chores including stowing some of the bags of moonrocks and other equipment to make the cabin more habitable.

Tomorrow's schedule was even less demanding—the highlight will be a press conference at 1854 GMT in which the crew will answer written questions drawn up by the press corps in Houston and read up to them by mission control.

## Apollo-15 Schedule

HOUSTON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Highlights of Apollo-15's moon-flight timetable (all times GMT and subject to change):

- TODAY**  
0904—Astronauts begin nine-hour sleep period.  
1104—Astronauts wake up.  
2000—Apollo-15 beams 30-minute telecast to earth.  
2332—Course correction, if necessary.
- SATURDAY**  
0304—Astronauts begin nine-hour sleep period.  
1732—Last chance to correct course for return into earth's atmosphere.  
2017—Command module separates from service module.  
2032—Command module re-enters earth's atmosphere.  
2046—Spacecraft splashes down in Pacific Ocean, 238 miles north of Hawaiian island of Oahu.

## Camera on Moon 'Hopelessly' Out; Why Isn't Known

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Aug. 5 (UPI)—The television station on the moon which went off the air for unexplained reasons yesterday, spoiled plans to broadcast a solar eclipse.

"It looks pretty hopeless," said Edward I. Fendell, chief of the Apollo-15 communications system. A camera mounted on the 83 million lunar rover, which Monday gave the world its first view of a spaceship leaving the moon, went off early yesterday after scanning Hadley Base for about 12 minutes.

"There are no clues as to why," Mr. Fendell said.

Mr. Fendell said scientists would try again to turn on the camera today, "but I have doubts it will work."

The space agency had hoped the rover camera would be in operation during tomorrow's solar eclipse.

The eclipse would sound the death knell for the camera. When the sun sets on Hadley Base, temperatures will plunge to 295 degrees below zero Fahrenheit and the camera is not designed to survive such a deep freeze.

## U.S. Is Said to End Patrols

(Continued from Page 1)

about the reported suspension, said privately that to the best of their knowledge there had never been any SP-7 flights over the Chinese mainland.

Officials said that there was a suspension of the unmanned

drone flights some months ago, partly because of technical problems and the vulnerability of these drones to Communist gunners. At least two of the drones were shot down since late in 1969, one over the mainland and one over Hainan Island.

There have been flights of the older vintage U-2 spy plane over mainland China carried out by the Nationalist Chinese, but officials hint that these flights, too, have not been scheduled for about a year.

The United States, for some time now, has relied on satellites for photographic coverage of goings-on inside China.



GUILTY—Nadia Bardail (left), her sister Marilyn (center) and Evelyn Barage hear an Israeli court clerk translate their jail sentences into French yesterday.

## At Ex-Legionnaire's Trial

## Khartoum Says Israel Aided Mercenaries in South Sudan

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Sudanese prosecutor general charged today that accused mercenary leader Rolf Steiner was aided by Israel in the secession struggle of southern Sudanese rebels.

"Substantial military assistance" was given to the rebels by Israel in September, 1969, declared Khalfalla el-Rashedi, the prosecutor was delivering a two-hour statement before the six-man military tribunal trying Mr. Steiner on charges of warring against the government.

The prosecutor described Mr. Steiner as "an enemy of humanity and the African people."

"This is a case which could be the first of its kind in the history of African justice, with far-reaching consequences to the African continent and developing countries as a whole," he asserted.

Ex-French Legionnaire Steiner, 38, who was guarded by two soldiers armed with machine guns, smiled when the accusations were made.

When the prosecutor referred to him as "one of the murderous mercenaries," Mr. Steiner's lawyer, Salim Elia, objected, saying that the prosecutor had no right to refer to him in "such a violent tone."

Mr. Elia also said that none of the charges referred to Mr. Steiner as a mercenary, and asked the court to stop the prosecutor from describing him as such.

The court ruled out the defense objection and allowed the prosecutor to continue.

The prosecutor asserted that the present leader of the rebels, Joseph Lagu, was trained for six months in Israel in 1967. He

accused Israel of opening a military training school in southern Sudan. Mr. Steiner was accused of training the rebels.

The prosecutor declared: "We present the accused for trial because as members of the African and international community, we are bound to defend the human conscience and consequently to eradicate the cancer of mercenaries."

Last Tuesday, Cairo newspapers carried a curious statement regarding what it described as foreign news reports about "a certain resolution passed by the executive council of the United Arab Republic's General Federation of Workers."

The statement said that Mr. Sadat had ordered an investigation "since Egypt firmly and fully supports the glorious May 25 revolution and rejects all forms of interference with the internal affairs of Sudan." The reference was to the revolution of May 25, 1969, that brought Gen. Numeiri to power.

While the statement appeared designed primarily to assuage Gen. Numeiri's resentment, it also was, under the circumstances, a public admission to the Soviet Union.

The affair coincided with the visit to Israel of Joseph J. Sisco, the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, and Egyptians did not fail to associate the two events.

One well-placed informant told an American, "Sudan proved you don't need Israel to keep Communism out of the Middle East."

Reports from Moscow and Khartoum suggest that the spirit of Soviet protests over the repression of Communists in Sudan is subsiding. Informed Egyptians conclude that, as in the past, the Kremlin has decided that its interest in this part of the world is more important than the fate of Arab Communists.

Some diplomatic observers note, however, that there has long been an element in the Kremlin that has been restive over the cost of the Soviet investment here and dubious about the profits. Events of the last couple of weeks may have given this element some gloomy confirmation.

**Sudanese Protest**  
UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Sudanese UN mission said today that allegations of a reign of terror in Sudan circulated by the Soviet mission were "absurd and damaging to relations" between the two countries.

The Sudanese criticized a statement broadcast by Tass and distributed by the Russian mission last Monday.

The alleged reign of terror is nothing short of the rule of law," the Sudanese mission explained.

**No Place for Reds**  
KHARTOUM, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—President Gaafar Numeiri told a trade union delegation today that Communism has no place in Sudan.

He said the recent tragic episode—a reference to an unsuccessful military coup last month and its aftermath—confirmed that the Sudanese were cheering some people whom they believed were friends of the oppressed nations.

Gen. Numeiri said that those people were intending to enter Sudan and Africa in another form of imperialism.

He said, "We will not accept the Russians as colonizers, or any others."

## Israel Jails 3 Women in Terror Plot

LYDDA, Israel, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—The Israeli military court here today imposed stiff prison sentences on two young Moroccan sisters and a German convicted of smuggling sabotage materials into the country and planning to blow up hotels in Tel Aviv and Haifa.

Nadia Bashir Bardail, 28, of Morocco was sentenced to 12 years and her sister Marlene, 21, to ten years. Evelyn Barage, 21, from Germany, was given a 14-year sentence.

The three were arrested last April as they arrived at Lod airport from France, carrying explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden on their bodies.

During their trial, they admitted planning to blow up nine hotels in operations for the establishment of the Jewish Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Arrested with them was an elderly French couple, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Bourghalter. They have pleaded not guilty and their trial is to be held separately.

The three young women took their sentences quietly.

Only Evelyn's mother, who was present in the court, broke into loud sobs as her daughter was led out by a policeman.

**Sad战略 Tells Russia He'll Resist Reds**

(Continued from Page 1)

with other countries, he indicated.

According to an informed source, Mr. Sadat did advise Gen. Numeiri not to execute the Communists' leaders. Gen. Numeiri ignored the advice, and this shocked many Egyptians. The Egyptian Trade Union Federation voted a resolution deploring the bloodshed.

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UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Sudanese UN mission said today that allegations of a reign of terror in Sudan circulated by the Soviet mission were "absurd and damaging to relations" between the two countries.

The Sudanese criticized a statement broadcast by Tass and distributed by the Russian mission last Monday.

The alleged reign of terror is nothing short of the rule of law," the Sudanese mission explained.

**No Place for Reds**  
KHARTOUM, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—President Gaafar Numeiri told a trade union delegation today that Communism has no place in Sudan.

He said the recent tragic episode—a reference to an unsuccessful military coup last month and its aftermath—confirmed that the Sudanese were cheering some people whom they believed were friends of the oppressed nations.

Gen. Numeiri said that those people were intending to enter Sudan and Africa in another form of imperialism.

He said, "We will not accept the Russians as colonizers, or any others."

**Congress Passes Bill to Ease U.S.-East Trade**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—The House today passed and sent to the Senate a bill which allows the U.S. Export-Import Bank to finance trade with most Communist nations.

Reversing its stand of a month ago, the House approved the bill by a vote of 219 to 140.

The measure also expands the lending authority of the bank from \$1.5 billion to \$20 billion.

The bill amends a previous bank regulation which prohibited loans involving countries that aid other countries in armed conflict with the United States. This had barred loans for all East European countries except Yugoslavia.

Under the bill, the Export-Import Bank may not finance loans for countries in direct armed conflict with the United States. The President also has the authority to block any loans he finds are contrary to the national interest.

## His Chances Are Rated Slim

## Ky's Candidacy Is Rejected, He Will Appeal to Full Court

By Peter A. Jay

SAIGON, Aug. 5 (WP)—Administrative officials of South Vietnam's supreme court, to no one's surprise, rejected today Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky's application to enter the presidential race.

Mr. Ky's office said he will appeal the decision to the full nine-member court, which must make a final ruling by Aug. 20, six weeks before the Oct. 3 election.

The election law pushed through by Mr. Thieu to limit the number of opposition candidates, requires all contenders to acquire the formal support of either 100 province councilmen or 40 national legislators in order to qualify.

Mr. Ky submitted 101 signatures of councilmen, the court's administrative officer said today, but only 62 of them were valid.

Mr. Thieu submitted the signatures of 453 councilmen and 104 legislators. Mr. Thieu barely qualified by submitting the signatures of 44 legislators.

Of those provinces councilmen endorsing Mr. Ky, 50 had already signed petitions for Mr. Thieu. They sought to change their minds and withdraw their original petitions, but the law specifically prohibits this.

Though the court has ruled against Mr. Thieu on some political matters in the past, it seems highly unlikely that it will do so in Mr. Ky's case—if only because the provisions of the law are very clear.

With Mr. Ky now considered an official out, the most intriguing political question here is not so much who will win, but whether Mr. Minh will charge.

SAIGON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—35-55 members took advantage of a continued bill in action in South Vietnam today and suspected Communist political Cambodia, where recent fighting has driven thousands of people from their homes.

Communists reported two battles involving South Vietnamese Rangers and Communist forces in the Cambodia-Peak sector where the South Vietnamese military commander was Saigon to protest what he was South Vietnamese army in the area.

Cambodian government men at Kampong Truk, 5,000 refugees had already reported to the district headquarters 33 miles southeast of Phnom Penh and thousands more expected to flee the heavy fighting.

An undisclosed number of Sihanoukville raids were reported over Cambodia and the Mekong River in Laos, which prompted daily by the U.S. application reported. The loss of 35-55 missions in Cambodia and Laos is not reported in command policy.

For the first time in three weeks, no 35-55 were flown in South Vietnam the 24-hour period ending noon today, the U.S. command said.

American military spokesmen also reported that the last U.S. operation of Vietnam war ended Sunday, far as I know, no further and operations are contemplated a command spokesman said.

**Vietnam Toll For U.S. Near Six-Year Low**

SAIGON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—The U.S. command today reported the lowest weekly total American combat casualties in nearly six years—14 dead and 71 wounded.

It was the lowest combined toll of dead and wounded since the week ending Oct. 23, 1965, spokesmen said, when there were 14 Americans killed and 70 wounded.

The latest combat death toll for the week ending July 31 included six men previously listed as missing in action and two who died of wounds. Actual combat deaths last week were six.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—It will be absolutely necessary for the United States to keep a minimum of 100,000 troops in Vietnam for several years, according to Sen. John C. Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

"...I wish it could be less, but we ought to be realistic about this thing," Sen. Stennis said during hearings on the military procurement bill.

"I believe a minimum of 100,000 troops to stay there for several years will be absolutely necessary," Sen. Stennis said, "and I do not think we ought to plan on less than that."

"I do not believe," he said, "we can get out with less than 100,000 to protect the ones who are there, as I see it, but that is a matter of opinion."

Transcript issued

A transcript of the hearing was released today as the Armed Services Committee approved a \$21.1-billion military procurement authorization bill—\$1.1 billion less than President Nixon had requested.

Sen. Stennis's troop figure was double the projection. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird gave at the hearings last March for the number of troops that will be in Vietnam by the end of next year.

"I am not making a projection, but if you supplied simple arithmetic to the words of the President you could come out with a hypothetical figure of 50,000 to reach the end of 1972," Mr. Laird said.

**U.S. Denies Story**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The White House last night disavowed any knowledge of a prisoner release and flatly contradicted major points in the newspaper's story.

"We cannot confirm the content of this story," presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler said. "It can be categorically stated that the U.S. government has not been informed of any such plan nor has the U.S. participated in negotiating a plan such as suggested in the Swedish newspaper."

Mr. Hagrup said the report that went out from SAS early this morning, "that the contact in West Germany was American military authorities, was not correct."

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**Australian Trains Run**

SYDNEY, Aug. 5 (AP)—A strike by 70,000 railwaymen which halted rail traffic and caused traffic jams throughout mainland Australia for two days was called off today after an agreement to submit wage issues to arbitration.

## WEATHER

	F	C
ALABAMA	20-24	Very hot
ALASKA	22-24	Very hot
ARIZONA	22-24	Very hot
ARKANSAS	22-24	Very hot
CALIFORNIA	22-24	Very hot
CANADA	22-24	Very hot
CHINA	22-24	Very hot
COLOMBIA	22-24	Very hot
COSTA RICA	22-24	Very hot
CUBA	22-24	Very hot
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	22-24	Very hot
GUATEMALA	22-24	Very hot
HAWAII	22-24	Very hot
HONDURAS	22-24	Very hot
INDONESIA	22-24	Very hot
JAMAICA	22-24	Very hot
JAPAN	22-24	Very hot
KOREA	22-24	Very hot
LAOS	22-24	Very hot
MACAU	22-24	Very hot
MALAYSIA	22-24	Very hot
MEXICO	22-24	Very hot
MOROCCO	22-24	Very hot
NETHERLANDS	22-24	Very hot
NEW ZEALAND	22-24	Very hot
NORWAY	22-24	Very hot
OMAN	22-24	Very hot
PANAMA	22-24	Very hot
PARAGUAY	22-24	Very hot
PERU	22-24	Very hot
PHILIPPINES	22-24	Very hot
POLAND	22-24	Very hot
PORTUGAL	22-24	Very hot
ROMANIA	22-24	Very hot
RUSSIA	22-24	Very hot
SAUDI ARABIA	22-24	Very hot
SENEGAL	22-24	Very hot
SINGAPORE	22-24	Very hot
SLOVAKIA	22-24	Very hot
SLOVENIA	22-24	Very hot
SOUTH AFRICA	22-24	Very hot
SPAIN	22-24	Very hot
SWEDEN	22-24	Very hot
SWITZERLAND	22-24	Very hot
TAIWAN	22-24	Very hot
TANZANIA	22-24	Very hot
THAILAND	22-24	Very hot
TRINIDAD	22-24	Very hot
TURKEY	22-24	Very hot
UNITED STATES	22-24	Very hot
URUGUAY	22-24	Very hot
VENEZUELA	22-24	Very hot
VIETNAM	22-24	Very hot
YUGOSLAVIA	22-24	Very hot



## Court Appeal Unwanted

## School Busing Foes, Friends Attack Nixon Policy Position

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (WP).—Public figures from both sides of the busing issue attacked President Nixon yesterday for his "as-is-the-law-require" directive issued on Tuesday.

Busing advocates denounced him for retreating. "I do not think that in the long term the country will reward the President for attempting to pit public opinion against the rule of law," said Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D. Minn., said.

At the same time, those who oppose busing to achieve desegregation criticized the President for not retreating far enough.

"Man in White House," a Texas school superintendent said, "But Rep. Roman C. Pucinski, a Chicago Democrat who, like many others in and out of Congress, has become increasingly

uneasy at the busing prospect, said that he thought the President had done the right thing. "This expresses the sentiments of America," Rep. Pucinski said. "The President is reading this thing very well."

The President's extraordinary statement Tuesday was issued as the Justice Department announced that it was appealing a federal district judge's decision in the Austin School busing case.

The decision, which was what the Austin School Board wanted and which Sen. John G. Tower, R. Texas, asked the President to appeal, required only occasional visits of black children to white schools and the reverse.

The President said that the Austin School Board had to appeal because the decision fell far short of recent Supreme Court rulings.

At the same time, he sought to assure Sen. Tower and others that the administration would go no further than it had to, was not seeking heavy cross-town busing and would not contend with some unduly lesser steps.

HEW Draft Vetoed

The President said that he personally opposed busing, that he had ordered it held in force, and that in the Austin appeal, the Justice Department would "disavow" an earlier plan put forward by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which called for heavy busing.

Mr. Nixon also said that he would ask Congress to amend his proposed \$1.5-billion school desegregation bill, so that none of the funds could go for busing.

Neither Sen. Tower nor the Austin School Board were appeased. Will Davis, Austin School Board president, said yesterday that heavy busing is "the only alternative" to the periodic busing plan approved by the district judge.

In New York, the NAACP Legal Defense Fund said that it might seek to intervene in the Austin appeal on behalf of "the President's own HEW plan."

Plan Approved

In Nashville, Tenn., HEW also proposed cross-town busing, and the judge there approved the plan. C.R. Dorrier, school board chairman, said the President's pronouncement came "too late" and "will be harmful" because it will tend to inflame the community to resist or expect some favorable action from an appeal.

In Columbia, S.C., where the school board is preparing a plan to submit to the court, a board member said, "It isn't going to help."

In Congress, Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R.-N.Y., joined Sen. Tower in criticizing Mr. Nixon, but for the opposite reasons. He called the President's statement "regrettable" and busing "an essential element in attaining both desegregation and quality education."

On the House side, the two leading Republican supporters of the President's desegregation bill, Rep. Albert H. Quie, R. Minn., and Rep. Alphonse Bell, R. Calif., said they would not vote for his anti-busing amendment.

Much of Viet GI's Drug Use Laid to Civilian-Life Origins

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (NYT).—Dr. Jerome H. Jaffe, President Nixon's adviser on drug-abuse prevention, told a Senate subcommittee yesterday that many American servicemen using narcotics in Vietnam had been doing so before they entered the military.

"We've been saying that for a long time and a half, but nobody has been listening to us," Jaffe said. Harold E. Hughes, D. Iowa, chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee's subcommittee on narcotics, said Jaffe did not say how many of the confirmed heroin users in Vietnam were believed to have been addicted before entering the service, only that "a number of people in Vietnam who used drugs were drug-users before they went in."

Last month, Dr. Jaffe reported after a three-day trip to Vietnam that 45 percent of a group of 2,000 American servicemen who had undergone urinalysis were found to be heroin users.

Yesterday he testified that subsequent tests had shown that the percentage was really somewhat higher—5.44 percent—because the first estimates had been based on too large a number of Navy and Air Force men.

Less Access

Because of their geographical locations and/or activities, men in those two branches had less access to narcotics than did those in the Army or Marine Corps, Dr. Jaffe explained.

"He concluded that the new figure of 5.44 percent represented a 'major problem,' but added, 'I don't think we are well-served by concluding that every man who has been to Vietnam is a drug-user.'"

Dr. Jaffe promised the senators that he would give them a preliminary figure as soon as one was available.



I'LL BITE—Al Lanza, 8, won the Wallington, New Jersey, Crazy Sandwich contest with this monster containing raw hot dogs, pickles, watermelon, cabbage, tomatoes, peppers. He was faced with a problem: Just how do you eat the thing?

## In Approving Military Funds

## Senate Unit Limits ABM System

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (NYT).—The Senate Armed Services Committee has approved a \$21 billion military procurement bill that would limit the administration's plans to expand the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system.

In reporting out yesterday the annual bill authorizing weapons procurement and research by the military, the Senate committee, at administration request, restored \$801 million for procurement of 48 F-14s—the carrier-based fighter plane being built for the Navy by Grumman Aerospace Corp.

Funds for the new Navy plane had been deleted by the House while the Defense Department reviewed the mounting costs of the \$3 billion project that have already gone to \$2 billion more than the original estimates.

The military procurement bill, the subject of prolonged debates in the Senate over the last two years, is to be called up when Congress returns from its August recess.

Once again the bill will provide the principal platform for critics of the Pentagon as they seek to cut the defense budget. But the Armed Services Committee has sought to avert another major ABM debate by sealing down the administration's plans for the Safeguard system.

The committee bill would permit the Defense Department to proceed with continued deployment of two Safeguard bases already authorized—at Grand Forks Air Force Base in North Dakota and Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana.

The committee also authorized the Defense Department to proceed with "advance preparation" of land construction and procurement of long-lead-time items—of two additional Safeguard bases: one would protect Minuteman intercontinental missiles at Whiteman Air Force Base in Missouri and Warren Air Force Base in Wyoming. But the committee rejected the administration's request for discretionary authority to begin deployment of Safeguards around Washington.

The administration request, approved by the House in passing the military procurement bill, was for continued deployment of the Safeguard sites at Malmstrom, Grand Forks and Whiteman, with authority to begin deployment of a Safeguard site at either Warren or a "national command authority" base around Washington.

The effect of the Senate committee's action would be to leave four Safeguard sites authorized by Congress out of 12 eventually planned by the Defense Department. By a vote of 11 to 5, the committee defeated a motion to limit the Safeguard authorization to deployment of the bases at Malmstrom and Grand Forks.

In scaling down the Safeguard program, the Senate committee cut \$161 million from the \$1.287 billion requested by the administration for the program during the present fiscal year.

Soviet Engineer Dangles in Space To Repair Wheel

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Flight Engineer Boris Romanenko dangled from the nose of a Soviet Tu-104 airliner for nearly an hour, carrying out repairs at a height of 13,000 feet over Odessa, a newspaper reported today.

The newspaper, Trud, said the nose wheel got stuck when the Aeroflot plane was approaching the Black Sea resort by night on a regular passenger flight from Moscow.

Engineer Romanenko got permission to repair it and descended through the open wheel housing on the end of a rope tied to passenger seats just behind the cockpit, while the plane circled over the city.

After 50 minutes he had fixed a troublesome bolt in the hydraulic gear. The wheel opened properly and the plane made a smooth landing, Trud said.

Quake in Mid-Atlantic

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP).—A major earthquake in the Atlantic Ocean midway between Africa and South America was recorded last night by the National Earthquake Information Center. It measured 7.4 on the Richter scale.

Typhoon Hits Japan; 25 Killed, 18 Missing

TOKYO, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—At least 25 persons were killed and 18 were missing after Typhoon Olive roared across southern Japan today with winds up to 80 miles an hour.

By late evening, the storm had headed northward out to sea.

The Meteorological Center described the typhoon, which caused partial evacuation of the site of the 13th world Scout jamboree, as the worst to hit Japan this year.

Russia and China Renew Trade Pact

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Chinese and Soviet officials signed a new Sino-Soviet trade agreement today, the Soviet news agency Tass said.

The Russians and Chinese renew their trade and payments arrangements about every year, although volume of trade between them is very small.

## Stock Thefts Show Sharp Rise in U.S.

## McClellan Calls FBI Report 'Astounding'

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (WP).—Nearly \$600 million worth of securities have been reported stolen or missing in the United States during the first half of this year.

The six-month total of \$494 million is about \$80 million more than that reported for the last two years combined, indicating that the stolen-security market is far larger than previously suspected.

Sen. John L. McClellan, D. Ark., head of a Senate subcommittee that is investigating stolen and forged securities, called the report "astounding" yesterday when his panel received it from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Although the amounts embrace both misplaced and stolen securities, thefts make up the greatest part.

The most startling increases were in thefts of corporate bonds and common and preferred stocks.

For example, about \$5.7 million in bonds was reported missing or stolen in all of 1970. In the first six months of this year, losses amounted to about \$44 million.

Stock Theft Increase

More than \$400 million in common and preferred stocks was reported missing or stolen in the first half of this year, compared with \$148 million in all of 1970.

The Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee has developed testimony showing that the securities are being stolen from brokerage houses, banks, the mails and other sources.

In many instances, the stolen securities are in turn deposited with banks and used as security for cash loans. Others are sold on an illegal market.

Sen. McClellan said that in some cases the stolen securities are being converted to cash, "possibly by bankers and brokers who apparently knew exactly what they were doing and what kind of people they were dealing with."

He noted that three witnesses who testified under grants of immunity used such terms as "friendly" bankers and brokers.

U.S. Study Finds Toothpastes May Cause Gum Soreness

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP).—Several brands of toothpaste may cause painful soreness and swelling of the gums, an unpublished U. S. Defense Department study said. The study was released today by Sen. Claiborne Pell, D. R. I.

The study said that the condition was found among users of Colgate, Crest, Maclean, Plus

White, Ultra-Brite, Vite and Glens toothpastes.

But makers of these brands of toothpaste immediately questioned the validity of the study's findings. Sen. Pell conceded that the findings may not be conclusive. "But I believe the U. S. consumer deserves to be informed completely on the findings of tax-supported consumer research," he said.

Findings Noted

Researchers for the Army Institute of Dental Research conclude that clinical and laboratory findings "indicate strongly that some commercially available dentifrices may cause painful gingival [gum] response in the user."

The clinical surveys showed users of Crest, Colgate and Glens suffered gingivitis less frequently than those brushing with Maclean, Ultra-Brite, Glens, Plus White and Vite.

Spokesmen for the manufacturers of many of the toothpastes cited in the study said that the Defense Department findings were not substantiated by similar conclusions from other researchers and that there had been no complaints from consumers.

Midair Collision Over Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 5 (UPI).—A Continental Airlines 707 jetliner with 91 persons aboard and a Cessna light plane collided in flight near International Airport last night, sending the smaller craft out of control into a field.

The pilot of the private plane suffered a broken leg. His passenger sustained minor injuries. The airliner landed safely at International Airport with no injuries to the 83 passengers and crew of eight. The 707 sustained a four-foot gash in its right wing, the tip of which was broken off.

## Italian Coalition Compromises On Key Clause in Housing Bill

ROME, Aug. 5 (NYT).—Premier Emilio Colombo's shaky center-left Italian government won a new lease on life today with a compromise by the coalition parties on an important housing bill.

Mr. Colombo is known to have asked the future of his one-year-old government on the passage of the housing bill that is to be voted on by the Senate before it goes into recess Saturday.

Putting aside significant differences, the Christian Democrats, Socialists and Social Democrats, who make up the governing coalition, have agreed on the crucial clause of the bill that sets delays for the resale of land expropriated for public housing.

The government introduced the housing bill last year after strong pressure by the labor unions for social reform.

The bill, which provides for the expropriation of real estate by municipalities, has been fiercely fought by rightist forces, even within the ruling Christian Democratic party, on the grounds that it jeopardizes the constitutional right to private property.

Government Crisis

Press and political circles here have speculated on the possibility of a government crisis since the housing bill was brought before the Senate last week.

All along spokesmen from the parties of the coalition have criticized the bill as inadequate. However, there was general agreement today that the watered-down law was better than nothing.

Mr. Colombo, who has personally battled to save the reform bill through patient and difficult mediation, is said to have threatened his resignation if the bill is not passed.

One of the main criticisms against the Colombo government has been its incapacity to get its reform program through parliament.

If the housing bill is approved by the Senate, and today's compromise agreement makes approval virtually certain, it will then go to the Chamber of Deputies, which reconvenes in September. Its passage there is believed assured.

Mills Will Make 1st Trip Abroad To Visit EEC

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills, D. Ark., today announced that he and his trade and tax committee have accepted an invitation to meet with Common Market officials in Brussels in November.

Rep. Mills, who has never been abroad, said that he informed Peter Peterson, President Nixon's special trade adviser, of the development Tuesday. Mr. Peterson strongly criticized Rep. Mills two weeks ago for his personal diplomacy in trade matters.

Mr. Mills recently proposed that the United States adopt import taxes and tax rebates for U.S. sales abroad to help its declining trade surplus. Presumably these tax proposals would be discussed with the European officials.

Prosecutor Asks Greek Court to Acquit 11 Youths

ATHENS, Aug. 5 (AP).—The prosecutor at the trial of 17 students charged with plotting the overthrow of the Greek regime today asked that the court acquit 11 of the accused and convict six.

Leonidas Pspagias summed up the prosecution's case after three days of hearings before a five-member court.

A decision is expected sometime tomorrow. The students are accused of belonging to a resistance group.

One of the students at today's hearing submitted a written statement to the court claiming that he was tortured by police. He was Constantine Costarakos, one of the six the prosecutor said should be found guilty.

Sicily Ship Fire Kills 6

STRACUSE, Sicily, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Fire and port officials today tentatively blamed an unsuccessful docking maneuver by a small oil tanker for a fire that engulfed two ships and killed six persons. Port officials said today that they had recovered three bodies from one of the ships.

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## The Pragmatic Approach

It is a curious fact that just after President Nixon assumed, publicly and dramatically, a very pragmatic approach to the People's Republic of China, he had to defend in his press conference an at least equally pragmatic attitude on Pakistan. There are very marked differences between the two cases: Mr. Nixon's visit to Peking, however striking in method, will give, at most, only prestige to the Mao regime; the attempt by the House of Representatives to alter administration policies by cutting off funds for Pakistan and Greece hit at the very practical aid which the governments of those countries have been receiving from the United States.

Moreover, there is the matter of timing. If an American President had proposed a trip to China at a time when the Communists were consolidating their power, and when there was an argument over whether two million, or only one million, Chinese had been killed in the process of collecting arms and putting down centers of resistance, the American people's reaction would hardly have been favorable. Pakistan stands accused right now of terrible repression in East Pakistan, and of creating a situation which may cause chaos in the war with neighboring India.

As for Greece, the issues are less acute. But it does not assist the administration case to have the Greek government proposing to ring down a curtain of "Hellenic-Christian tradition" (whatever that may mean in this connection) on journalists at a time when the Pentagon Papers have made Americans acutely conscious of their own traditions of free press.

Of course, there is something to be said for the pragmatic approach. One of the most severe reproaches leveled against American cold-war attitudes was that they

tended to judge every government by American standards—or, what was worse, sustained military regimes while condemning Communists. But this cuts two ways. American assistance for Greece and Pakistan antedates the present governments and errors of both countries. It has its roots in combinations created for specific strategic purposes. Is the United States now to judge the press laws and safeguards of individual rights in, say, Greece and mainland China by different standards?

The case of Pakistan is a harder one. Mr. Nixon made out a reasonable argument for continuing economic aid for that country, and for working through the United Nations and private discussions to bring about a reasonable settlement in the area. But his stand was undercut by the continuance of military aid, whether in the pipeline or not, at a time when that could only give West Pakistan power to kill more East Pakistanis.

And in the end, the justification for pragmatism is that it works. Arbitrary definitions of unfriendly governments—non-recognition on principle—obviously did not advance democracy (American-style) in the Communist countries. Nor has assistance and a friendly attitude achieved that end in Greece, Pakistan, Spain or any of the other non-Communist states which have various degrees of authoritarian rule. That might be excused on the reasonable ground that in a pluralistic world, one lives with neighbors of differing political faiths; that if one doesn't provide them with weapons, someone else—the Soviet Union, China or France—will do so. The rub comes when one neighbor starts shooting up the town.

Then, as in the case of Pakistan, it is necessary to take a new look at the particular brand of pragmatism that applies to that situation.

## Egypt's Narrowing Options

Assistant Secretary of State Sisco's discussions with Israeli leaders in Jerusalem this week are taking place against a background of dissension in the Arab world and of strain in Arab-Soviet relations, both factors that could profoundly affect the prospects for a Middle East peace settlement.

Despite continuing tough talk in Cairo about resuming the war if agreement on a total Israeli withdrawal is not reached by the end of this year, President Sadat's position has been seriously compromised by what Mr. Sadat himself called "a complete disintegration" of Arab unity. Jordan's crack-down on the Palestinian guerrillas and the sharp, but ineffective, rebukes from Jordan's Arab neighbors have demolished any Egyptian hope for an effective eastern front against Israel in case hostilities resume.

Gen. Numeiri's shaky rule in Sudan after the bloody coup and countercoup there, the rash adventurism of Libya's young Col. Qadhafi, the erratic extremism of Iraq and Syria's chronic unpredictability all offer cause for concern in Cairo. It would be foolhardy, indeed, to contemplate war with such unreliable allies.

Most unsettling of all for President Sadat must be the suspicion of Soviet connivance in the aborted Khartoum coup, especially in light of the recent challenge to Sadat's own rule from pro-Soviet elements within Egypt's

old Arab Socialist Union. The experience of Sudan must be giving many Egyptians second thoughts about their country's heavy dependence on Soviet military, diplomatic and economic support.

These considerations should increase Cairo's receptivity to some bold new peace initiative from Jerusalem and Washington. Mr. Sadat's narrowing options may well make him more amenable to the compromises still necessary on Cairo's part to permit even an interim agreement on a Suez Canal pull-back, particularly on the crucial Israeli demand that no substantial Egyptian forces be permitted to cross the canal.

But it is essential that Mr. Sisco and Israel's leaders recognize that there are limits to President Sadat's diplomatic leverage. Unless Israel is prepared to offer the Egyptians some assurance that a Suez agreement would pave the way to a wider peace—one which would eventually restore Egyptian sovereignty in Sinai—the Egyptian president is likely to suffer the fate that Gen. Numeiri has just narrowly escaped. Egypt, too, could succumb to the creeping chaos that seems to be enveloping the Arab world. Such a debacle could strengthen Soviet influence in this strategic area and destroy the best hope for peace in the Middle East since the creation of the Israeli state.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

### International Opinion

#### Peking and the U.S.

It should not be forgotten that Nationalist China, until further notice, remains a permanent member of the Security Council, where it theoretically enjoys a veto right. The imbroglio is thus not close to being resolved. Yet it would be quite surprising that the Chinese leaders had no knowledge of the American plans and did not discuss them during the Kissinger-Chou talks last month.

The fact that these stated intentions did not prevent the Chinese premier from inviting the American President to Peking is in itself significant. Communist China will perhaps become resigned to waiting for one more year for its membership, or the United States will perhaps become resigned to seeing the expulsion of the Nationalists decided by a majority in the UN when the moment comes. In any case, the problem no longer appears to be an obstacle to the rapproche-

ment initiated between Peking and Washington.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

#### A Message for Israel

President Nixon's [planned] visit to Peking has a message for Israel as well as for Formosa. Tiresome friends may be left to their own devices if the United States finds an alliance working against global interests. The United States may not be prepared to risk leaving the Middle East to the Soviet Union by default. Other strategic factors count.

In July a special advisory council told the Department of the Interior in Washington that by 1985 the Middle East would be supplying about half that country's oil. Similar economic pressures are beginning to tell on Western Europe. The Arabs' increasing strength at the bargaining table could conceivably lead to Israel's isolation. Does Israel want in the end a battle with its friends as well as its enemies?

—From the Guardian (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 6, 1896

PARIS.—The Paris mint, on Tuesday last, sent to St. Petersburg 625,000 rubles in silver coined for the Russian Government. The money was enclosed in 250 boxes each weighing 50 kilograms. These were sent to Dinkirk and conveyed to St. Petersburg on a Russian vessel. This consignment is the tenth of its kind. Five million pieces of 25 kopecks and three million pieces of one rouble have already been sent to Russia. They bear the effigy of Tsar Nicholas II.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 6, 1921

WASHINGTON, D.C.—General Pershing refuses to permit the work of Chief of Staff of the Army to occupy him entirely and has decided, after only a few weeks on the job, that time for play and exercise is essential for a man occupying a desk and swivel chair. He has assigned a policy of mixed play and work in order to keep himself physically fit. His play begins early in the day before the War Department opens. He plays polo with the U.S. Army team.



'Great Speech You Made, Chief, Attacking the Courts for Being Too Slow.'

## Scenario for a Nightmare

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—The nightmare vision of Soviet policy runs something like this: Moscow is preparing a long-range plan to assert unchallenged leadership of the Communist world by smashing China to the east and re-establishing control over heretical Marxist lands to the west. While no such grand strategy can ever be confirmed, diplomats consider there is circumstantial evidence available.

Every week the Russians continue to strengthen their military dispositions along the Chinese border to such a degree that it is beginning to seem axiomatic that Moscow hopes to bash its neighbor, probably some time between five or ten years hence.

The theory is that the U.S.S.R. feels it cannot risk letting China get stronger and must therefore knock out its atomic industrial capacity by conventional means if possible. The Soviet nuclear arsenal, however, is sufficiently strong to be used, if necessary, against the Chinese without materially weakening the deterrent aimed at the United States.

Recognition of this possibility more than anything else explains Peking's acceptance of the desirability for good relations with Washington. Similar forebodings to the west of the Soviet Union likewise explain far less sensational diplomatic developments.

#### Heretics in East

It is widely thought the Kremlin has resolved to eliminate the spread of heresy in East Europe by acting, when it deems convenient, against Yugoslavia, Romania and Albania. However, having learned a bitter lesson from Stalin's unsuccessful effort to crush Tito, the Russians are biding their time and waiting for a propitious moment.

After the old Yugoslav president's death (he is now almost 80) Moscow is expected to stir up traditional centrifugal forces in that highly volatile country and then to intervene, either directly or indirectly, to establish "order." It hopes by such methods to avoid massive violence or the threat of Western counter-action.

Were Yugoslavia to disintegrate, Russia could again

dominate the entire area north of Greece and east of the Stettin-Trieste line which it carved out as an imperial domain after World War II. The assumption is that Romania, if wholly surrounded by Soviet defenses, would buckle under and that the Soviet Union could easily sweep into cocky little Albania. Thus the three principal Marxist heretics of East Europe—Titoism, Ceausescuism and Albania's pro-Chinese doctrine—would be stifled.

The likely target states are quickly preparing themselves by seeking better diplomatic ties with the West. Tito will visit Washington this autumn, having already received Nixon, and has made no secret of his irritation with recent Soviet policy.

Ceausescu takes pains to be on exceptionally good terms with America. And the Albanians have quietly re-established normal friendly relations with all their neighbors, Yugoslavia, Greece and Italy, after years of truculent isolation.

#### Inaction of U.S.

Moscow seemingly interpreted Washington's passive reaction to the occupation of Czechoslovakia three years ago as tantamount to acknowledgment of a tacit spheres-of-interest arrangement in which Eastern Europe would be left to Soviet influences.

In turn, the Russians express no more interest in encouraging extremist solutions in such areas as Morocco, Spain or Italy, where the United States is deeply concerned. Even in the Middle East there appears to be a new Soviet effort to serve out tranquillizers.

But the U.S.S.R. is not in the happiest of positions. It does not itself have enough modern technological output to satisfy the requirements of its own population and there is nothing left over to satisfy the requirements of its East European allies. Consequently, the latter are getting more restive. They crave increased contacts and trade with the West—just like Yugoslavia and Romania—and this irritates and terrifies Moscow while spreading the heretical thoughts it condemns.

The resulting dilemma is perhaps hopeless. To handle what it fancies as its military needs

during a period of danger both to the West and to the East, Moscow must put all available capital and energy into a huge defense establishment. This keeps civilian production at a minimum and makes it impossible to even start making the demands of Communist Europe.

That in turn adds fuel to the fire of heresy. For this reason the Kremlin seems determined to eliminate the centers of such heresy, hoping both to cripple China and to again impose its total control over the Adriatic, Black and Baltic seas. Such is the nightmare scenario alarming many capitals.

He was, however, fundamentally in favor of congressional action to redeem the situation created by what Prof. Alexander Ricker of Yale called the "unprecedented extension of presidential power" that launched the Vietnam war in 1964. The decision of that year, he said, "amounted to an all but explicit transfer of the power to declare war from Congress, where the Constitution lodged it, to the President, on whom the framers refused to confer it."

Constitutional scholars generally concede that the Constitution gives the President the

## Nixon's 'Fiat' on Peking Visit

## Up Like Thunder

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon's approach to Peking, no matter how welcome it may be, was planned in secrecy, decided by presidential fiat, carried out clandestinely and finally announced only as accomplished fact. Thus, whatever else it was, this grand diplomatic undertaking was another exercise in executive omnipotence. Though aimed at peace, the operation so far has not been much different from the hidden processes which carried the nation into the war in Vietnam, and the consequences could be even more far-reaching.

Faced with this kind of unchecked power, the Senate is pondering a resolution by Sen. John Sherman Cooper that would require the CIA to keep genuine congressional committees as fully informed as the executive. And Sen. Sam J. Ervin's subcommittee is considering how the rules of "executive privilege" can be tightened.

Trying for some leverage on the Paris talks, Sen. Vance Harter has offered a resolution for Senate confirmation of Ambassador David Bruce's successor as chief negotiator. Sen. J. W. Fulbright's Foreign Relations Committee, meanwhile, has been trying to find effective means to limit the most dangerous form of executive omnipotence—the making of unilateral war. Congress has ample constitutional authority to do so, but a major problem is to avoid inhibiting or frustrating the President's ability to act in a crisis. Another question is whether Congress itself is prepared to accept greater responsibility in questions of war and peace.

#### A Blunt Appraisal

William D. Rogers, a former State Department official, told the committee bluntly that if Congress intended to exercise an effective role in such matters, it would have to improve itself. "Your staffing is woefully inadequate. Your organization is wrong. Your ways of doing business are outmoded. And your conventional habits and practices are in need of fundamental reform."

He was, however, fundamentally in favor of congressional action to redeem the situation created by what Prof. Alexander Ricker of Yale called the "unprecedented extension of presidential power" that launched the Vietnam war in 1964. The decision of that year, he said, "amounted to an all but explicit transfer of the power to declare war from Congress, where the Constitution lodged it, to the President, on whom the framers refused to confer it."

Constitutional scholars generally concede that the Constitution gives the President the

power to repel or prevent sudden attack, and to protect the lives of American citizens at home or abroad. But most were aware that John Bassett Moore, the ambassador on international law, said:

"There can hardly be any room for doubt that the framers of the Constitution, when they vested in Congress the power to declare war, never imagined the use of the military and naval forces of the United States over the world for the purpose of actually coercing other nations, occupying their territory and killing their soldiers and citizens, all according to his own notions of the fitness of things, so long as he refrained from calling his action war or peculiar in calling it peace."

#### Proposals Pending

The Foreign Relations Committee, therefore, is really considering what William Rogers called "rules of practice" in exercising the war powers, and not a "redistribution of power." The most practical proposals before it are a requirement for advance congressional authorization before troop deployments that raise a "reasonable possibility" of combat (for instance, the stationing of troops in Europe in 1950, or President Kennedy's dispatch of thousands of "advisers" to Vietnam in 1971); and another requirement that a President who took emergency action to repel attack or protect American lives would have to obtain congressional sanction within 30 days.

The latter provision probably would not have hindered President Truman from intervening in the Korean war in 1950, since Congress no doubt would have supported the repelling of invasion.

It might have given Nixon trouble after the Cambodian invasion of 1970, and would certainly have forced him to greater consideration of congressional and public opinion. And while President Johnson might have been able on his own to launch air raids in reply to the supposed Tonkin Gulf attack in 1964, he could hardly have launched the round-the-clock bombing of North Vietnam or sent a half-million troops to Asia without such authorization.

But there's the rub. Even if effective "rules of practice" are devised, the greatest responsibility for making them work will be on Congress itself. It will need to know more and act more efficiently, and it will have to be resolved. When a President has sent troops into combat under the flag of peace, freedom and patriotism, no matter how fraudulent—it will take a bold and confident Congress to refuse him sanction.

## A Passage to India

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—On the day before they dropped the bomb on Hiroshima, the reporter came within an ace of deciding to join the Communist party. Even today, the reminiscence is perhaps relevant.

In brief, the Chinese Theater commander, Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, had been warned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff that a nuclear bomb would be dropped on Japan. The indicated drop-time was still about 48 hours ahead when Gen. Wedemeyer gave a farewell dinner for my old chief of those days, Gen. Claire L. Chennault. And Gen. Wedemeyer told us at dinner what I just said.

The news meant, of course, that the war would soon be over; but it meant, too, that the ultimate weapons had been perfected. In consequence, although I do not want to over-dramatize, the sole emotion that I can now remember feeling was undiluted horror.

The next day, Gen. Chennault's plane took us to New Delhi. On the long air journey there was ample time to think, and all too much, alas, that needed thinking about. With the ultimate weapons unleashed upon the world, it seemed to me that what was then called "one world" was the only rational solution. But I had enough sense to see that "one world" would never

be produced by such an instrument as the United Nations. I also had enough sense to share very few of the squabbling delusions about Josef Stalin's Soviet Union that were so common at that time. Yet it appeared to me that the Communist party was the only organization seeking to create "one world" in what may be called a practical manner.

So for hours in the air, I wondered whether I should become a Communist. As we reached New Delhi, I concluded that this particular alternative was basically unworkable.

The little anecdote of over a quarter-century ago may seem a bit quaint; yet it still has its point today. The point is, quite simply, that the rational alternative still confronting every American are really hardly different from those I pondered over the Himalayas.

The alternatives, basically, are to submit to the Soviets, thereby creating "one world" rather than "one world" or to make the great efforts and sacrifices and investments that are needed to maintain a plural world, with room in it for free societies. The choice is uniquely American.

At bottom, there are two reasons. On the one hand, the Soviet Union can, and moreover quite surely will, create its own kind of "one world," if the Soviets ever manage to attain a nuclear monopoly. Given an effective nuclear monopoly, plus the will to make some hard examples, any nation today has world empire within reach.

On the other hand, the United States, as the only other serious nuclear power, is therefore all that stands between the Kremlin and world empire. If you think about it at all, this clearly means that the unique American situation is also a most exposed situation.

When the Soviets were victorious in considering striking down Israel, for instance, their real aim was not Israel's destruction. Their aim was to get the whole Middle East in their grip, and thereby to turn the whole world balance of power almost upside down.

Yet we cannot maintain a free "Western America," while permitting the Soviets to do what they choose with the world power balance. It is simply not a feasible thing to attempt.

## Letters

#### Mr. Agnew's Travels

As an example of the journalistic irresponsibility frequently cited by Mr. Agnew, note that your edition of July 29 devoted 48 column inches (one editorial plus Art Buchwald's column) to the Vice-President's recent golf jaunt to friendly military regimes. Neither the Vice-President's golf score nor the fact that he says stupid things is newsworthy, although the latter might be had they not become so commonplace. The only purpose your coverage served was to remind U.S. taxpayers that they had been paying \$3,900 a night to keep Mr. Agnew out of the country. If for one applaud-for play and exercise is essential for a man occupying a desk and swivel chair. He has assigned a policy of mixed play and work in order to keep himself physically fit. His play begins early in the day before the War Department opens. He plays polo with the U.S. Army team.

Were Yugoslavia to disintegrate, Russia could again

pening, and let Mr. Agnew fade into the obscurity he so richly deserves?

DAVID R. SEGAL.

Bonn.

On the first page of the July 29 issue of your paper I read about a \$3 billion U.S. budget deficit. In the same issue your editorial, "On the Road with Agnew," illustrates how some who preach economy squander people's money. I am sending to the Vice-President a copy of the book "How to Travel on Five Dollars a Day" and would like to see other Americans urge the Vice-President to read it.

EMIL LACKOW.

Brussels.

#### Reston on China

So James Reston, in his "Letters from China," has let loose the first salvo of whipped cream from our new confectionary view

of China. II, in his report, you substitute "Soviet Union" for "China." It is exactly what Western leftist writers used to spew forth from Russia in the 1930s (glowing faces, and sneaky bodies marching into the future), much to sensible people's—including Socialists such as George Orwell's—disgust.

Why must American political writers forever paint a roseate glow of morality around international politics, which is merely a question of power? The fact that we are strong must, whatever the circumstances, be sugar-coated with the idea that we are also right. Haven't this brought us enough trouble from Woodrow Wilson on? And all this about a country which denies liberty in every sense of the word that we, and Reston, believe in it.

JOHN MEEHAN.

Greystones, Co. Wicklow, Ireland.





Rescue workers at the scene of the train crash in Yugoslavia yesterday.

## U.S. Recording Industry Seeks to Sell New 'Quad' Sound

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (NYT).—The American recording industry, which doesn't seem to remain static for any length of time in technological developments, musical content or marketing techniques—is off and running with its newest entry, called quadraphonic sound.

With the first big consumer sales push for quadraphonic sound scheduled to start this fall, manufacturers, distributors and retailers are eagerly anticipating the public's response to this double-stereo system. For it is no secret that the sales growth of the record business slowed significantly last year and that additional merchandising opportunities to stimulate volume are being widely sought.

Just as greater dollar volume developed when long-playing records replaced those made at 78 revolutions a minute and when stereophonic sound virtually elim-

inated monaural recording, the introduction of quadraphonic—also known as quad or four-channel—sound is expected to do the same, and while the plus business generated by quad sound may not erupt overnight, the involvement in it today of more than 30 manufacturers of software (records and tapes) and hardware (sound reproducing equipment) makes it obvious that many chips are being bet on its eventual success.

### 4 Source Points

Quadraphonic sound re-creates sound from four source points, providing perception over 360 degrees. In contrast, stereophonic, or two-channel, sound uses motion between two sources, and monaural presents one sound regardless of the number of speakers.

Quad tapes generally offer what is known in the trade as discreet, or pure, sound; four-channel records, on the other hand, use

a matrix that converts these channels into just two on the disk. Proponents of both techniques cite varying degrees of compatibility with stereo recordings, although some methods differ greatly; quad tape machines typically can play stereo tapes as well, while stereo record players can also handle quad disks.

Many manufacturers are pricing their quad record albums and cartridge and cassette tapes at \$1 more than their stereo versions, which list widely at \$5.98 and \$6.98, respectively. The additional dollars expected to be derived from quad sound, coupled with an intensification of merchandising efforts, are among the factors that producers of records are counting on to cause a return to the sales successes of the decade up to 1970. And they expect this to happen, even though tape sales are increasing at a faster rate, because they envisage a larger overall volume for all recorded music in which both

segments of the industry will benefit.

"I can't think of another business that grew as fast as the record business in the last ten years," said Mort Hoffman, division vice-president for commercial operations of RCA Records. "Until 1970, anybody could put out a record—and did."

But last year, the general recession throughout the country, overextended production schedules and dislocations within the industry had adverse effects on record companies. Their rate of advance narrowed, executive changes among major companies were widespread and sufficient inventory problems arose to tone down much of the euphoria generated in the immediate past.

According to Billboard, a trade magazine that tabulates statistics about the record business, the list price value of records sold in 1970 grew just 3 percent to about \$1.2 billion. This increase was less than the rate of inflation alone

and indicates that unit volume actually declined during the year. Although sales of records were affected by the conditions existing last year, the upsurge in eight-track cartridges and two-reel cassettes continued. Billboard says that retail volume at list prices jumped 20 percent to around \$900 million, raising tape's percentage of recorded music to almost 30 from less than five only five years earlier.

With an estimated \$100 million a year more being spent for bootleg or pirated tapes—recorded performances do not fall under the protection of copyright laws—lapemakers are ecstatic about their outlook, and predict the capturing before too long of at least 50 percent of the recorded music market. "We're still getting 80 percent of our sales in the auto and only 20 percent in the home, so you can see the potential," Donald V. Hall, vice-president of Ampex Music, said.

## Girl Hostage, Bank Robber Killed in Shoot-Out in Munich

From Wire Dispatches  
MUNICH, Aug. 5.—Ingrid Reppel, 20, a pretty bank clerk, died early today, shortly after police killed one of two bank robbers who had held her, three other women and a male bank employee as hostages for eight hours in a

suburban bank. The other hold-upman was wounded and captured, and another woman in the bank was injured in the melee.

The Munich police chief, the state prosecutor for this city and the Bavarian interior minister all defended the decision to send the police on the attack against the trapped bandits, who had demanded two million marks as ransom for their hostages.

Police Chief Manfred Schreiber said the bullet which fatally wounded Miss Reppel "probably" came from one of the bandits' guns. State Prosecutor Erich Sechser said instructions had been given to police to shoot only if the hostages' lives were not endangered. Bavarian Interior Minister Bruno Merk said the decision to fire had been reached by his ministry, the prosecutor's office and the police.

Newsmen jeered at Chief Schreiber's explanation of the midnight gun battle, which was viewed by hundreds of Munich residents from nearby windows and doorways.

The slain robber was identified as Hans Georg Rammelmayer, 34, an ex-convict who lived in Munich. His wounded companion was Dimitri Todorov, 24, an Austrian ex-convict, who was being questioned today before being charged.

Elke Schmitz, 21, one of the woman hostages, said she was injured when a policeman hit her with a pistol during a struggle when the police burst into the bank to capture the Austrian. She was taken into custody, and her lawyer threatened action against the police.

The red-hooded robbers had burst into the suburban branch of the Deutsche Bank shortly before its closing time yesterday, cowed the four women and the man and telephoned police headquarters with a demand for two million marks.

Police reportedly agreed to the demand, provided that the hostages were released unharmed by 10 p.m. Just before midnight, the two gunmen emerged, each using a woman as a shield, and approached a car left in front of the bank by the police, as demanded by the holdupmen.

Suddenly shots rang out and Miss Reppel and Rammelmayer slumped in the auto, while Todorov pushed his hostage back into the bank. Police then charged into the institution, wounding and capturing him and, according to Miss Schmitz, injuring her in the bargain.

## Law Revised By Portugal On Censorship

LISBON, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—The Portuguese parliament has approved a new press law giving freedom but allowing the government to impose official press censorship at moments of national crisis.

The new law, approved early today after 14 special summit sittings of the National Assembly, is a compromise between government proposals to maintain censorship as at present and private suggestions that it should be eliminated except for news of Portugal's wars against African guerrillas in overseas territories.

The new law says the "official pre-examination of news" (censorship) would be imposed during states of emergency and martial law and at times when "grave acts of subversion are taking place in the country, whether or not an emergency or martial law has been declared."

At present official censorship covers everything published in Portugal.

The new law gives Portuguese an unrestricted right to start newspapers and periodicals—which some observers believe will bring about a mushrooming of new newspapers. But it bars editors from defaming the head of state, government members, foreign leaders and their ambassadors in Lisbon. It permits the government to ban newspapers and suspend or ban journalists guilty of grave or frequent infractions of the law, and also envisages fines and prison sentences of up to two years.

## 432d in Cosmos Series

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched its 432d unmanned Sputnik of the Cosmos series into earth orbit, a Tass dispatch said.

## 35 Yugoslavs Die, 77 Hurt In Train Crash

BELGRADE, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—At least 35 persons were killed and 77 injured when two trains collided near here. It was the third major rail disaster in Yugoslavia this year.

Rescue squads pulled the bodies from the wreckage of a six-car train that was taking 300 persons home from a village fair when it collided with a freight train last night 16 miles from Belgrade.

The train had just pulled out of a small station on its way back to Belgrade from the little village of Bili Potok when it and the freight train, crashed head-on.

The crews of both trains survived and the engineers are being questioned. Railway officials said that they were investigating the possibility that the freight train may have gone through a stop signal.

Three of the aluminum-and-steel cars were wrecked and one overturned.

At least 24 of the injured travelers were in serious condition, but they were reported to be out of danger.

Most of the passengers were peasants from villages south of Belgrade.

Less than a month ago 14 schoolchildren and their teacher were killed when a passenger train ran into a stationary train at Sarajevo. In February, at least 34 persons died in a fire in a passenger train that had stopped in a tunnel near Zenica, central Yugoslavia.

## Ankara Opens Full Relations With Peking

HONG KONG, Aug. 5 (NYT).—The establishment of diplomatic relations between Communist China and Turkey was announced in a joint communiqué issued in Peking and Ankara today.

Turkey also announced that it had broken off relations with the government of the Republic of China on Taiwan.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry said that Ankara would vote for the admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations but would oppose the expulsion of the Nationalist government of Taiwan.

This was the position taken by the United States in a statement issued by Secretary of State William F. Rogers earlier this week. The U. S. announcement was attacked by Peking, but the Chinese apparently do not regard the similar position by Turkey as a barrier to formal ties.

The communiqué issued by Turkey and China did not mention Taiwan and used a simple formula for the establishment of relations.

The key sentence of the communiqué stated: "The Turkish government recognizes that the government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China."

Twelve countries including nine belonging to NATO have established formal ties with Communist China since last October. This brings to 59 the number of governments with which Peking has diplomatic relations.

## Taiwan Suspends Ties

TAIPEI, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Nationalist China today announced suspension of diplomatic relations with Turkey shortly after the announcement.

## No Progress In Bonn Talks

BONN, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Government representatives of East and West Germany discussed possibilities of improving traffic across their barbed-wire and minefield border today but showed no signs of progress.

It was the 15th meeting at state secretary level between the Communist and democratic halves of Germany in almost exactly one year. But state secretary Egon Bahr, head of the West German delegation, told reporters after the four-hour meeting the discussions were still "in a too early stage" to talk about progress.

The two sides agreed to have their next meeting in East Berlin Sept. 1.

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## Paris Movies

A Sinister Shocker From  
Czechoslovakia Gets a Visa

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 5 (HTT).—In granting a visa to the Czech film "L'Incendiaire de Cadavres" (Spalovač Mrtvol, made in 1968), Jacques Duhamel, French minister of culture, commented on its indisputable qualities. The film is, in fact, a brilliant feat, employing as a springboard a scenario so dark in its defeatism that one is astonished, not that Mr. Duhamel granted it entry, but that permission was given for it to leave Czechoslovakia and, indeed, that it was made there with official sanction. (It is playing at the Luxembourg II in Czech with French subtitles.)

The script is ghastly. The director of a Prague crematorium acquires a relish for his duties, coming to believe that they have a mystic significance. In burning the bodies of the dead, he is convinced that he is liberating the souls of the departed. The mania grows and he is soon in accord with Silema, Dionysius's companion, who proclaimed that for the wretched, ephemeral race of man, the best was to die quickly.

Worse, he begins to put his anti-social doctrine into practice. It is 1937 and he turns Nazi sympathizer, hoping for promotion in the event of a Nazi

conquest. He murders his wife and son—neither is of pure Aryan blood. His crimes go undetected and, when Hitler's armies move in, he is appointed director of the furnaces at an extermination camp.

The subject is sinister enough to make Dracula's flesh creep. Even Aeschylus would have been hard pressed to lift it to tragic grandeur. The director, Juraj Herz, has wisely not sought to do so. He relates the subject as a gripping horror tale, a grotesque fable that casts a weird spell. It has intensity, but it makes no other call on the emotions; one follows the growing madness of the protagonist with repulsion and contempt.

The city undertaker is superbly interpreted by Rudolf Hrusínský, a moon-faced actor of Jannings aspect who with his soft voice and gentle manner (when he is not pursuing his relatives with an iron crowbar) evokes more shudders than all the Hollywood make-up men have yet achieved. This curious and deviously executed film recalls more than anything else the eerie German cinema of the 1920s, the work of Lang and Leni and the early Murnau.

After "L'Incendiaire de Cadavres," the American "Little Murders" (at the Triomphe in English) seems tame. Based on

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## On the Arts Agenda

The 1971-72 regular season of the Orchestre de Paris comprises 13 series of concerts under 12 different conductors, beginning the first week of October with Daniel Barenboim conducting Mozart's Piano Concerto (K213) with Jean-Pierre Rampal as soloist, and Bruckner's Ninth Symphony. Twentieth-century music figures heavily in the programs, including the first performances of "Storia" by Pierre Petit, under George Sebastian, and Georges Barbotin's Concerto for Horn and Orchestra, with the composer as soloist under Marius Constant. Georg Solti, who takes over in



Rudolf Hrusínský in Czech film.

James Feiffer's black farce about a mentally subnormal, middle-class family troubled by the violence rampant in contemporary New York, the film has been clumsily staged by Alan Arkin, the actor, who also plays the role of a harassed police detective. It is a moot point which is worse, the Arkin acting or the Arkin direction.

Elliott Gould impersonates a passive morose woman in his innocence is illustrated by his deadpan strolls in Central Park. At the end, the survivors of civil chaos take their vengeance. A yelling match almost throughout, the film is loud, but it might have been occasionally funny.

"Outback" (at the Studio Logos in English) was the Australian entry at the recent Cannes Festival. Set in the savage

wastelands into which a vacationing teacher from Sydney wanders, it presents a graphic view of brutal kangaroo hunts. Gary Bond, a young English actor who bears a striking resemblance to Peter O'Toole, is convincing as the well-meaning professor who learns about life out back, and Donald Pleasence, as an alcoholic physician who is going to pieces in the wilderness.

"Lawman" (at the Marignan-Pathe in English) is the familiar Western with one brave man bringing order to a corrupted frontier town. Burt Lancaster is the do-gooder-with-a-gun who has no hesitation in dealing out rough justice, shooting badmen down in their tracks. The whole scene is set in the end is worth the wait.

In Masamet (Tarn), France, the sixth annual J. S. Bach Festival, Sept. 2 through 8, will be directed by the Rev. René Martin, director of the Saint-Eustache choir. Program information and tickets can be obtained from the Syndicat d'Initiative, Donjon du Capitole, Toulouse.

Two concerts, entitled "From the Middle Ages to Monteverdi," by Maria Ferrer, mezzo-soprano, accompanied by harpist Elena Polonska, will be presented Aug. 14 and 15 at the Musée de Cluny, 6 Place Paul-Painlevé, Paris (6e).

England: Rudyard Kipling's  
Home at Home, Sussex Manor

By Rona Dobson

BURWASH, Sussex, England (HTT).—This is Kipling country. A soft green civilized meadows and downs of Sussex may seem long way from Rudyard Kipling's storied world of the British, but the writer lived for 40 years just beyond the village of Burwash in a house that is a near-perfect example of early Jacobean architecture.

The house, Bateman's, is built of sturdy local stone and has a distinctive 17th-century roofline from which emerge six straight chimneys visible for miles.

Rudyard Kipling and his American wife, Caroline, bought the house in 1902 when he was 36 and already had a name in literature. Recounting their discovery, he wrote: "We reached her down an enlarged rabbit-hole of a lane. At very first we saw the Committee of Ways and Means (himself and Mrs. Kipling) and the only one who made an honest woman of it. 'Quick! We want through every room and found a kind of ancient regrets, stifled miseries, not any intense, though new' end of her was three hundred years old."

## Electricity

They bought Bateman's at once, installed electricity, a advanced luxury in 1902. But the Kiplings were very advanced people in many respects, having discovered the house by drive around the countryside in one of the first motorcars.

Soon their home was packed with personal mementos, among specially woven carpets with elephants and camels and lions, hippos, fantastic curios from the Far East, Burne-Jones panels of the family, 17th-century tapestries from Brussels.

The house had been built in 1634 by a wealthy tradesman the district when iron was the mainstay of the economy and it owners could afford considerable luxury and grace. It remains one of the rare, untouched examples of Jacobean architecture, was the backdrop for a recent British television version of James Joyce's "The Spill of Blood."

Kipling and his wife planned the lawn and walks, yew and hedges, the rustic bridge across the stream at the bottom of the garden, planted a special variety of gnarled nut tree reactivated an old mill. Kipling's watercolor design for the pond and rose garden is hung in the house.

Together, the Kiplings discovered the silvered Spanish last patterned with jungle foliage and exotic birds, that covers dining-room walls. It is now tarnished to dimness. (The Sun Palace at Sintra in Portugal has the same lavish material, but its silvered patina intact in some of the rooms.)

On the desk that Kipling used stands his silver inkwell, he finished each book, he scratched its title into the solid base set into the desk. On a nearby wall hangs the original of a French poem: a suggested ode of arms for "Lord Kipling's Maudslayi," full of neat allusions to Kipling's martial ideas cherished beliefs in Britain's farthing empire.

His Nobel Prize certificate, won in 1907 for the "great power of observation, original conception, virile comprehension" of writings, is there. So are letters from his old friend Rider Haggard who often visited the family at Bateman's, and sketches of Kipling children in various scraps dreamed up by Burne-Jones bear witness to the warmth of this family circle.

All the impediments of a busy, useful and unself-conscious have been kept intact, with that lived-in look often lacking ateliner homes. Kipling died in 1938; his widow remained in England and, at her death in 1939, bequeathed Bateman's to contents to the National Trust. Their surviving daughter visits her home from time to time. And tourists from all over world make pilgrimages to Burwash to see the house where Kipling lived and wrote.

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## MUNICH FESTIVAL: Three New Opera Productions

By Theodore Bloomfield

MUNICH (AP)—The first of three new productions at this year's Munich Opera Festival is a comedy, "Die Schweigsame Frau," by Richard Strauss. The second is Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra," which has been overshadowed by the more popular works. The third is another unduly neglected work, Mozart's "La Clemenza di Tito." We saw "Die Schweigsame Frau," based on Stefan Zweig's story by Ben Jonson, was written in 1935 when Strauss was in his 70s. Despite the age of the composer, it is an inflated pastiche of earlier styles including Strauss's own "Rosenkavalier," there is a hint of "Rigoletto."



Ruggero Raimondi  
... imposing Fiesco

The plot (an elderly man very awkwardly into a bogus wedding with the supposedly quiet young lady who turns out to be the wife of his nephew) was treated with and here simplicity and directness by the director in "Don Pasquale." The similarity of the two operas extends to various roles: the double-faced, the devoted tenor, the scheming baritone. To enhance the burlesque, Strauss added a theatrical troupe, and it is here that Renner was at his most inventive.

From their first entrance, the comedians, paced by Reri Grist, as an enchanting heroine, sparked the show. Poses, movements

and reactions were worked out to perfection. Disguises (for which the costumes of Rudolf Heinrich deserve mention) added to the fun. The stage action emerged from the music to a degree rarely encountered in today's opera houses.

### Hard to Cast

One reason the opera is seldom performed is that it is hard to cast. Kurt Bohme was scarcely the incarnation of a wealthy English admiral who craves silence in his home, and his voice, like those of the troupe's baritone, was often unable to get through Strauss's heavy orchestration. Barry McDaniel, as the barber who masterminds the plot, sang well but overdid the comic side, thus failing to provide sufficient contrast to the deft Henry Morosus of Donald Grobe.

Top honors went to Miss Grist as Aminta. She steered a perfect course between feigned shyness and vivaciousness. She was ably seconded by Lotte Schiele as Isotta and Glensy Louie as Carlotta while the veteran Martha Mödl as the chattering housekeeper was a masterpiece of Renner staging.

Wolfgang Sawallisch showed his



Eberhard Wächter  
... conscientious doge

affinity for Strauss's style in a lively yet sensitive rendition of the gaudy score. His orchestra responded to his every wish.

London will have an opportunity to see the production in March, 1972.

It would be hard to find a more dramatic version of "Simon Boccanegra" than that conducted here by Claudio Abbado and staged by Otto Schenk. The strife between Genoese patricians and plebeians was as vividly projected as the enmity between Simon and Fiesco. So eloquent was the closing scene of reconciliation and death that the final chord was undisturbed by premature applause: The audience was spellbound.

Abbado got a remarkable degree of precision from the Munich Philharmonic, although its rough and blatant playing often covered the singers during climaxes. After intermission the playing and singing reached great heights of expression.

Eberhard Wächter gave a conscientious portrayal of the tormented doge; Ruggero Raimondi was a tall and imposing Fiesco; Gundula Janowitz did her finest singing after intermission as Aminta; Robert Dietrich was an imposing, menacing Gabriele Adorno; and William Murray was

impressive as the traitorous Paolo. Jürgen Rose's sets were a success.

"La Clemenza di Tito," written hurriedly in 1791 a few months before Mozart's death, was commissioned for the coronation of the Bohemian Emperor Leopold II. As a subject Mozart chose the mercy shown by the Roman Emperor Titus to a friend who had joined a conspiracy to murder him. It is known that Mozart's heart was not in the task: he obviously preferred celebrating Freemasonry as in "The Magic Flute" composed a few months earlier to justifying the monarchy. But the work is by no means inferior as such. Indeed, few 18th-century operas can be considered superior to it. Mozart's music rises above Metastasio's shopworn libretto of 1734 and often reaches the sublime. Who else could have written Sextus's magnificent arias or the trio in the second act?

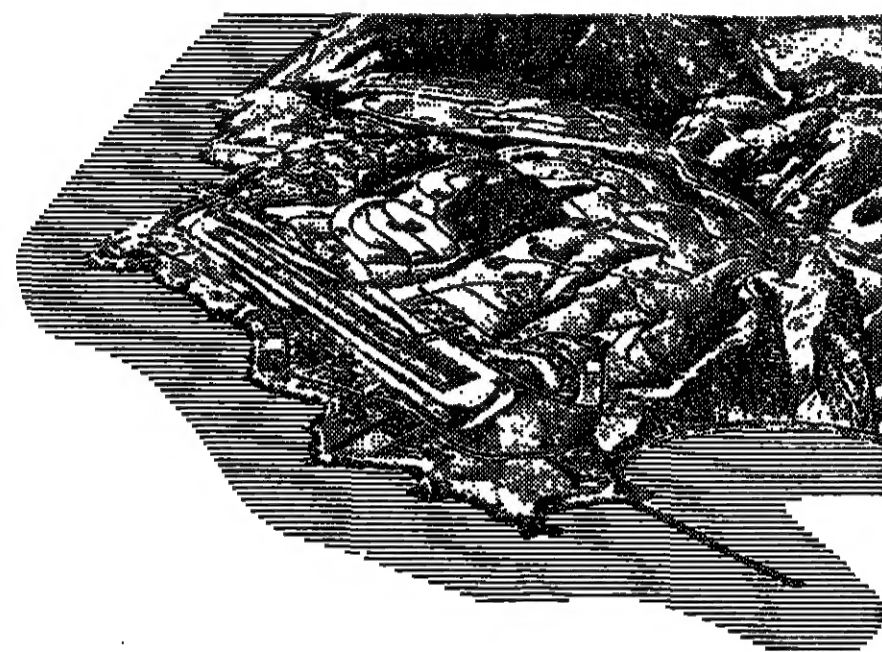
It is therefore unfortunate that the direction of this demanding opera was entrusted by the Bavarian State Opera to the gifted but not yet mature conductor Reynald Giovanetti. He asked the Munich Philharmonic for fast tempos and varied them at will. Two markedly disparate tempos of the brief overture showed a reading singularly lacking in feeling for just pacing. Uncertainty marred the beautiful atmosphere achieved in the first-act finale.

The scenery and costumes of Jean-Pierre Ponnelle were more appropriate than the stylized poses and movements of his staging gradually became tiresome. There were too many running exits by Sextus and wandering to and fro by Vitellia. But fortunately Julia Varady as Vitellia was fiery and impulsive, meeting the extreme demands of the role—from coloratura range to low G—with great aplomb.

Brigitte Fassbaender provided the most consistent vocal artistry as the young Sextus. Sven Olaf Eliasson's voice was too heavy for Titus, and Marga Schöml, the second of two women singing male roles, was an impressive Amulus although her recitatives suffered from too much vibrato.

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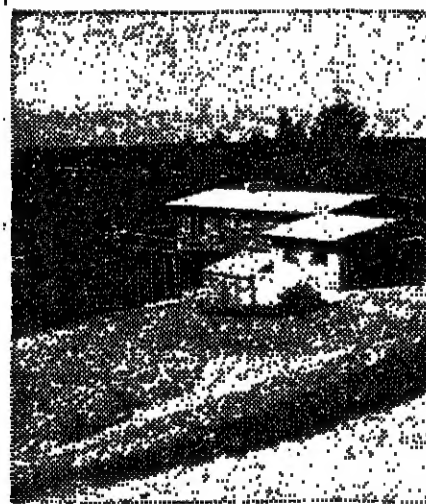
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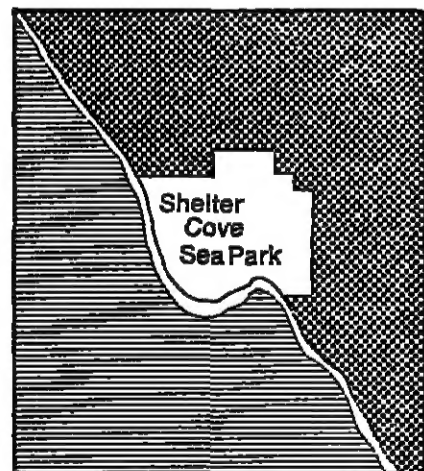
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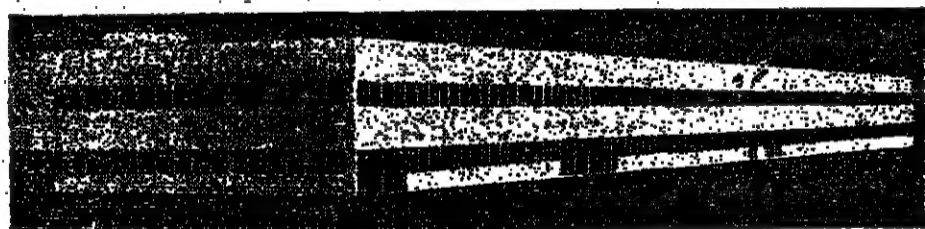
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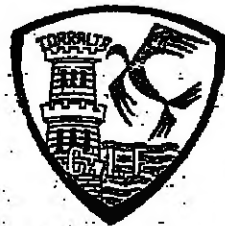
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Page 9

## Dollar Drops, Gold Price Up In Europe

But Confusion Over French Move Abates

By Carl Gewirtz  
PARIS, Aug. 5 (AP)—The dollar continued out of favor in most European markets today but the confusion and tension resulting from yesterday's anti-speculative move by France appeared to abate.

European bankers reported heavy selling of dollar securities, especially Eurodollars, where prices continued to fall. Although spokesmen for U.S. brokerage houses in Europe reported that sell orders for out-of-the-money U.S. stocks, they stressed that volume was not heavy and that the situation was normal in light of the recent sharp declines on Wall Street and the space of pessimistic economic news.

**Gold Up in London**  
In London, the price of gold was fixed this morning at \$428.80 an ounce, the highest since June 1969 when it hit \$425.55. By this afternoon it had retreated to \$427.50 for a gain of 25 cents on the day.

In Frankfurt, foreign exchange dealers estimated that the Bundesbank bought \$25 million as the dollar slumped to a record low of 3.4415 deutsche marks—equivalent to a 6.3 percent DM revaluation. The dollar rallied to 3.4470 before settling back to 3.4425.

**Show of Confidence**  
Paris dealers estimated the Bank of France bought \$30 million at 5.5130 francs. The bank is obliged to support the dollar when it falls to 5.5125 and the purchases at the higher level were seen as an attempt to demonstrate its confidence that the current value of the franc can be maintained.

In London, some banks briefly quoted different rates for commercial and financial transactions with the former at the official French intervention rate of 5.5125 and the latter at 5.5 to 5.5075 representing a slight premium against the dollar. The split rate followed yesterday's ban on French banks from selling francs to non-residents except to complete commercial transactions.

**French View**  
French officials insist that creating such a double market was not their intention and do not believe that it will reach significant proportions, as the volume of foreign-held francs is small.

Meanwhile, Banque de France officials met with commercial bankers in an effort to explain the complicated and possibly misunderstood directive aimed at halting fresh inflows of speculative "hot" money.

The officials said small transactions might not be too carefully scrutinized, but they warned that proof of the non-speculative nature of large deposits should be made available.

## Japan's Reserves Rise

TOKYO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Japan's foreign currency reserves at the end of July totaled \$7,572 million, up \$227 million from a month earlier, the Finance Ministry said. The rise was much smaller than the \$1.1 billion May and \$683 million June increases.

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## Germans in Quandary on DM Float

By John M. Goshko  
BONN, Aug. 5 (WP)—Three months after it released the deutsche mark from fixed parity with the dollar, Chancellor Willy Brandt's government is in a quandary about how to readjust the value of its "floating" currency.

"Because the government cannot find an acceptable way out of its monetary problems, authoritative German sources say that the mark will continue to float for an indefinite period—at least three months and possibly longer."

This floating will continue, the sources insist, despite persistent rumors that Bonn will return the mark to a fixed parity before the International Monetary Fund meeting scheduled for Washington in late September.

Sources say that an early repegging of the mark could happen only if Bonn were able to implement the solution advocated by Economics Minister Karl Schiller.

**Joint Stance Sought**  
He wants all six EEC countries to simultaneously readjust their currencies and allow a joint stance against the inflow of dollars into the Common Market.

However, his plan has been blocked by the refusal of France to cooperate. Although there are rumors of an impending secret deal between Bonn and Paris, German sources say that the differences between the two are unresolved and that the French demands of a sub-rosa agreement should be accepted at face value.

The Brandt government also is reluctant to adopt any of the other options available to it. Each contains pitfalls that could damage Bonn's foreign policy goals or harm the interests of important groups within the German electorate.

As a result, the sources say, Mr. Schiller has concluded that he has no choice other than to continue the float and see what effect coming events will have on breaking the impasse.

Confronting Bonn is the problem of how to protect itself from the inflationary pressures caused by the flight of speculative money away from the dollar to the mark. While Bonn has temporarily overcome the immediate problem of stemming the inflow, the resort to floating has confronted it with other difficulties.

**Domestic Damage**

Domestically, the effects of a more expensive mark have been damaging to German industry, whose exports now cost more and thus are less competitive, and to farmers, whose earnings are tied to a complex EEC system based on the exchange value of each member's currency with the dollar.

Unless a way to pacify them is found fairly

quickly, the results could be politically disastrous for Mr. Brandt's coalition government.

In the foreign policy sphere, a prolonged float could have seriously disruptive effects on the Common Market. With the strongest of its currencies fluctuating erratically in value, the EEC can make no progress toward monetary union, and the same fluctuation could wreck the common agricultural policy.

Most experts here think Bonn can get away with further floating until early 1972. To prolong a unilateral float beyond then would raise the possibility of a confrontation within the EEC that could tear the union apart.

A revaluation of about 5 percent would probably resolve the dollar inflow problem for the time being. But it would be done at the politically distasteful price of formalizing the more expensive mark already objected to so strenuously by German farmers and industrial exporters.

**Only a Palliative**

In addition, Mr. Schiller is known to feel that a revaluation would only serve as a palliative unless the United States and the other major financial countries agree to complementary changes in the monetary system.

The Germans actually would like to go back to the suspended parity. This, of course, is impossible on a unilateral basis since it would immediately unleash a new rush to turn in dollars for marks.

But, according to the sources here, Mr. Schiller does think that a return to the old parity, or one that involves only a minimal revaluation, is possible within the context of a concerted EEC approach.

In essence, what he wants is for the Six to revise their currencies in a way that would bring their respective values closer to each other. This would almost certainly require at least some of the Six to revalue.

But the thrust of Mr. Schiller's plan calls for a system of widened parity bands, considerably broadening the upper and lower limits for fluctuation of the dollar against the EEC currencies.

German sources say Paris has made clear that it will not even consider the idea of joint action until the mark is first repegged. That is unacceptable to Bonn, which argues that it would be courting disaster to repeg without clear-cut assurances that the other will join it in a concerted stance.

The EEC ministers will have another meeting in mid-September just before the Washington conference, and the Germans are expected to make a new plea for unity then. However, the most knowledgeable sources here say that they see no chance of a successful outcome.

## Strong June Surplus Aids German Payments Balance

FRANKFURT, Aug. 5 (AP)—A strong June surplus helped West Germany achieve a basic balance-of-payments surplus of 1.457 billion deutsche marks in the first half of this year, compared with a \$39 billion DM deficit in the year earlier period, Bundesbank figures showed today.

The preliminary figures set the June surplus at 339 million DM, against a revised deficit of 214 million DM in May and a deficit of 289 million DM in June last year.

The Bundesbank considers the basic balance the best indicator of Germany's payments situation. The balance comprises only current accounts—trade, tourism and "invisible" earnings—and long-term capital movements.

The overall payments balance, including Germany's International Monetary Fund positions and special drawing rights, showed a preliminary June deficit of 7.78 billion DM, compared with surpluses of 1.94 billion DM in May and of 3.68 billion DM a year earlier.

For the half-year, the overall balance showed a surplus of 11.84 billion DM, up from a 6.76 billion surplus a year earlier.

The Bundesbank noted that preliminary June returns showed that short-term inflows in May of nearly 6.5 billion DM, prior to the mark float, had moved out of the country in June.

In the first half of 1971, current accounts were 80 million DM in deficit, compared with a

## Steel, Textile Imports Soar, U.S. Reports

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—U.S. steel imports totaled a record 9.06 million tons worth \$1.3 billion in the first half, while imports of textiles in June also rose to a record, Commerce Department figures showed today.

The department said imports of man-made fibers, cotton and wool textiles reached the equivalent of 571 million square yards, up 10 percent from May and 47 percent from June last year.

In the first six months, total textile imports rose 43 percent from a year earlier to a value of \$1.17 billion, compared with \$847 million in textile exports, leaving a deficit \$319 million. The deficit was higher than the \$235 million deficit in the first six months of 1970.

Imports from Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea rose 46 percent and comprised more than half of total U.S. textile imports.

The department said that in the first half year imports rose 98 percent from a year earlier, fabric imports 1 percent, apparel imports 31 percent and other textile goods 2 percent.

The figures for both steel and textiles will feel already strong opposition in some sectors of the United States to growing imports. Stainless steel imports reached a six-month total of nearly 100,000 tons, compared with 94,000 tons last year.

On July 29, legislation was introduced in the Senate to limit steel imports to 15.1 million tons this year and hold the annual increase to not more than 2.5 percent. The bill has the support of at least 34 senators, and is aimed primarily at Japanese and European producers.

Japan introduced voluntary restrictions on textile exports on July 1. And Taiwan and the United States reached agreement in principle in June on limiting Taiwan textile exports.

## MOET - HENNESSY

(New name of the Maison MOET & CHANDON — Founded in 1743)

Results of the financial year as of June 30, 1971.

The Board of Directors of the company, at their meeting of July 6th, closed the accounts for the financial year as of June 30, 1971.

Although the above financial year had an exceptionally long duration of 18 months, the net results, which total 21,430,597 Frs., include essentially the dividends paid by the subsidiaries for the 1970 financial year covering a period of 12 months.

Accordingly, the Board of Directors will propose at the Ordinary General Meeting which will be held in Paris, on September 16, 1971, the payment of a net dividend of Fr. 6.80 per share to which must be added a fiscal credit of Fr. 3.30 (the dividend paid for the 1969 financial year amounted to Fr. 6.00 net per share).

Contribution of JAS. HENNESSY & Cie shares. The Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on July 27, has definitely approved the contribution of stock made by the shareholders of JAS. HENNESSY & Cie. The same Meeting approved the new corporate name "MOET-HENNESSY" and the transfer of the head office to 6 Rue de la Trémolle, PARIS-8e.

As of last June 30th, the sales of the Société JAS. HENNESSY & Cie reached 1,500,000 cases, which represents an increase of 30% compared with the preceding financial year, 95% of all shipments having been sent to foreign markets.

## GM Prices To Rise 4.1% On Average

Increase Less Than Ford's 5.2 Percent

DETROIT, Aug. 5 (WP)—General Motors said today it is increasing car prices an average of 4.1 percent, but with the usual optional equipment added to the cars the new models will be going up an average of 5.2 percent.

The percentage figure is lower on the "completely equipped" car because optional equipment is being increased 3.2 percent and so many options are ordered by customers.

GM said the prices were tentative, that it is subject to change before the cars go on sale Sept. 22. But it is considered doubtful there will be any major changes.

The GM prices appeared slightly lower than the tentative increases averaging 6.3 percent, or \$200, announced last week by Ford. Ford's optional equipment is going up 5 percent, also higher than GM's.

Chrysler has also sent tentative prices to its dealers but would only say they are "in the same ballpark" as Ford's.

**Discount Cut**

The tentative retail price of two GM cars is being reduced because the dealer discount (the markup from the wholesale price) is being cut from 21 to 17 percent. The Chevrolet Camaro is being cut \$35, or 1.2 percent, and the Pontiac Firebird \$39, or 1.3 percent. The compact and subcompact cars now carry a 17 percent discount.

GM said truck prices are being increased \$205, or 5.4 percent, about the same as the increase announced by Ford for its trucks last week. Chrysler has said Dodge trucks are going up \$117, or 5 percent.

The prices are all for "completely equipped" models. In cases where formerly optional equipment is made standard, the 1971 price is recalculated for comparison purposes. Thus, the "real" increase in basic prices will be higher. But how much will not be determined until there is a detailed comparison of 1971 and 1972 price lists.

GM said it would make the tentative prices public next week when it sends them to its dealers.

**No Explanation**

There was no explanation for the increase in the GM statement. However, a spokesman later said: "Our prices are predicated on costs, competition and general market conditions."

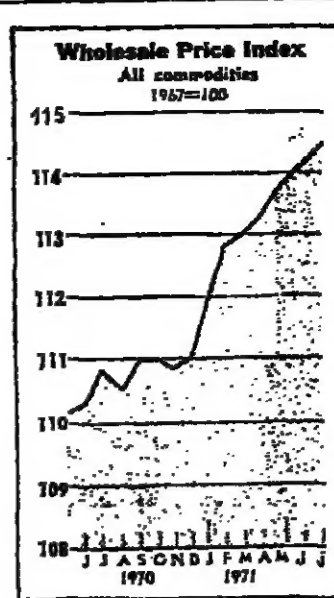
A price increase was considered a foregone conclusion because of inflation. Just this week, major steel makers announced an 8 percent price hike.

GM is considered the price leader in the auto industry. Thus, Ford and Chrysler may make some adjustments in their prices after getting a look at GM's price list. Ford, for example, has a 21 percent markup on its sports cars, the Mustang and Cougar, which compete with the Camaro and Firebird, so an adjustment is likely.

There is likely to be another round of price adjustments in January because of new federal safety regulations.

**Auto Sales Rise**  
Meanwhile industry figures show that U.S. auto makers increased their sales 4.3 percent in July compared with a year earlier. But the year was far outstripped by imported cars, which registered sales gains of 22.9 percent.

Dealers delivered 667,812 U.S.-made cars in July, up from 640,514 autos a year earlier. But about 145,000 imported cars were sold last month, up from the 118,000 units sold in July 1970.



## U.S. Industry Prices Gain 0.7% in July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The rise in industrial wholesale prices quickened in July through there was a welcome decline in food prices, the Labor Department reported today.

The closely-watched index of industrial wholesale prices, after adjustment for normal seasonal changes, rose 0.7 percent in July. This was the largest increase for a single month since the current prolonged period of inflation began in late 1965. Before seasonal adjustment, the increase was 0.3 percent, the largest this year.

The last time industrial prices rose as much, on a seasonally-adjusted basis, was in 1958. The rise in these prices, after casing in late 1970 and early 1971, had averaged 0.4 percent a month in the April-June period, raising new doubts about the progress being made against inflation.

The July report, even though one month is never decisive, heightened those doubts.

The over-all index rose 0.2 percent, seasonally adjusted, the smallest since March. Before adjustment, the rise was 0.3 percent.

In the six months ended in July, industrial wholesale prices rose at an annual rate of 4.9 percent. By this measure, inflation has been worsening. For example, in the six months ended in July a year ago, the increase was at a rate of 3.9 percent.

**Hearing Set**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., will ask Labor Department officials tomorrow to explain what he called the startlingly high increase in the industrial component of the wholesale price index.

Officials will testify before Sen. Proxmire's Joint Economic Committee.

## New York Prices Rise In Technical Recovery

By Vartan G. Vartan  
NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (NYT)—Stock prices advanced today on small volume in what Wall Street analysts described as a technical recovery in the wake of recent sharp losses.

It was a day that saw rebounds in some depressed issues. International Telephone & Telegraph, the best gainer on the active list, served as an example. It rose 2 1/4 to 56. The conglomerate fell sharply early this week after agreeing to divest itself of several subsidiaries.

The Dow Jones industrial average, displaying consistent gain during the session, climbed 4.53 to finish at \$49.45. It was ahead by more than 6 in late morning trading.

**Inco High**  
International Nickel, high on the active list, eased 1 1/4 to 30 3/8 after selling at 29 1/2—its lowest price in five years. Inco, which slashed its dividend and reported lower earnings on Tuesday, disclosed plans to cut back nickel production because of slack demand.

General Electric climbed 1 to 54 7/8 in brisk trading, thanks in part to a recommendation by Argus Research Corp. "In our opinion," the advisory service stated, "General Electric shares a capital appreciation potential of more than 30 percent over the next 12-18 months, and we recommend purchase of the stock for investment accounts."

Indicative of the market's better tone was the ability of stocks to respond affirmatively to "buy" recommendations and to reports of improved corporate profits.

Liggett & Myers, showing a substantial improvement in June-quarter profits, moved up 1 1/8 points to 50 7/8.

**Critical Zone**  
The Dow barometer remained comfortably above the 80 zone that market chartists now regard as a critical testing zone.

But it was another trying day for American Telephone, down 1 1/4 to 43 1/2 after selling at another low at 43.

Brokers said there apparently was some switching by yield-conscious investors out of telephone common, which currently yields 6 percent, and into a new convertible preferred, which offers a yield of about 7.5 percent. The preferred stock tacked on 1/8 to 54 1/4 in heavy trading.

**Meat Corp.**, the volume leader, eased 3/4 to 20 1/4.

Such bellwether issues as General Motors and International Business Machines—as well as AT & T—dipped to yearly lows yesterday. IBM finished without change at 287 today after touching its previous day's low at 285 1/2.

Prices tended slightly higher in light trading on the American

## GD Net Is Up In Quarter, Down in Half

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (NYT)—General Dynamics Corp. had slightly higher earnings in the second quarter, but the first-half profit declined sharply from the year-earlier level, the company reported yesterday from its St. Louis headquarters.

Second-quarter net income rose 3.4 percent despite a 16.7 percent decline in sales.

Net income in the first half was off 44 percent and sales declined 18.1 percent. David S. Lewis, chairman and president, said, "At this time, it does not appear that it will be necessary to provide for major adjustments at year-end 1971 to cover cost overruns as became necessary last year. Thus, we believe 1971 will be a profitable year."

The electric boat and material service corporation divisions are doing well, according to a company spokesman.

The company, which is in the diversified fields of shipbuilding, space, electronics, construction and computer operations, had a net 1970 loss of \$6,506 million. The backlog of orders on June 30 was reported at \$2.33 billion, up slightly from \$2.26 billion on Dec. 31.

Bangor Punta			
	1971	1970	
Third Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...	78.4	87.2	
Profits (millions)...	1.01	0.77	
Per Share .....	0.25	0.19	
Six Months			
Revenue (millions)...	155.1	161.45	
Profits (millions)...	0.24	0.2	
Per Share .....	0.06	0.07	

Cerro			
	1971	1970	
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...	136.5	123.3	
Profits (millions)...	3.37	8.83	
Per Share .....	0.39	1.03	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)...	251.4	256.3	
Profits (millions)...	2.08	12.19	
Per Share .....	0.24	1.42	

Consolidated Natural Gas			
	1971	1970	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)...	410.8	353.7	
Profits (millions)...	57.44	50.25	
Per Share .....	3.04	2.86	

General Dynamics			
	1971	1970	
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...	493.0	562.0	
Profits (millions)...	4.0	3.59	
Per Share .....	0.38	0.35	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)...	949.0	1,069.8	
Profits (millions)...	8.55	15.2	
Per Share .....	0.81	1.44	



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A light blend of rare scotch whiskies that has soothed many a scotch throat since that eventful day.

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## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]



PEANUTS  
B.C.  
LIL ABNER  
BEETLE BAILEY  
MISS PEACH  
BUZ SAWYER  
WIZARD OF ID  
REX MORGAN M.D.  
FOGO  
RIP KIRBY

**PEANUTS**  
SO HERE I AM ON THE BUS RETURNING HOME FROM CAMP.  
I'M GLAD I HAD TIME TO SAY GOOD-BY TO MY TENTMATE.  
ACTUALLY, IT WAS KIND OF A SAD PARTING... I'LL NEVER FORGET HIS LAST WORDS TO ME...  
"SHUT UP, AND LEAVE ME ALONE!"

**B.C.**  
YOU ARE AMABLE, BENEVOLENT AND KIND.  
WHAT'S THAT FOR?  
MY TIP.  
I CAN SEE WHY THEY CALL YOU GUYS PALMISTS.

**LIL ABNER**  
JEST ONE MORE MILE—AN WE REACHES YORE ACRE FULL O' GOLD!!  
LET'S SKIP IT!! HE WON MAH HEART WHEN HE SMILED AT ME!!  
SMILED? I WAS LAUGHIN'!!  
SHE GOT A HEART AS BIG AS ALL OUTDOORS!!  
SO TO SPEAK.

**BEETLE BAILEY**  
HEY! HERE COMES A REAL BEAUTY!!  
YEAH.  
HI, HONEY! MY NAME IS...  
GET LOST.  
(SIGH) THEY LOOK SO COME-HITHER IN THE ADS.  
AND SO GO-TTHER ON THE STREETS.

**MISS PEACH**  
DO YOU REALLY LOVE ME, FRANCINE?  
YES, THIS, IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT I FIND YOU SOCIALLY INFERIOR, INCREDIBLY STUPID AND PERSONALLY REVOLTING BEYOND WORDS.  
THANK YOU, FRANCINE. YOU'VE MADE ME VERY HAPPY.

**BUZ SAWYER**  
MY, ARE YOU FOLKS UP ALREADY?  
YES, BUZ HAS CAUGHT 8 TROUT, 2 APEACE, WON'T YOU JOIN US FOR BREAKFAST?  
OH, YES, INDEED! TENNYSON! YOU NAUGHTY BOY!  
YOU'VE EATEN TWO OF MR. SAWYER'S TROUT.  
NO GREAT CALAMITY, LADIES, WHICH ONE OF YOU DOES THE CAT BELONG TO?  
HE'S BABY'S.  
THEN ALL OF US STILL HAVE TWO TROUT APEACE... EXCEPT BABY.

**WIZARD OF ID**  
HOW MUCH IS A HOT BEEF SANDWICH?  
A DOLLAR, TWENTY FIVE.  
HOW MUCH IS A COLD BEEF SANDWICH?  
SEVENTY FIVE CENTS.  
WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?  
ON THE COLD BEEF, THE GRAY'S HARD.

**REX MORGAN M.D.**  
HEIDI? WHERE ARE YOU?  
I'M CALLING FROM A PHONE BOOTH! IT SEEMS THAT AUNT MABELA DOESN'T WANT ME TO EVER SEE YOU AGAIN!  
BUT, WHY?  
I'M SURE THAT REX MORGAN HAS SOMETHING TO DO WITH IT! WHERE CAN I FIND YOU?

**FOGO**  
HEY, MR. MUGGLE, WE GOT A AD HERE FOR YOU TO RUN IN THE MUGGLE MOAN.  
WEALTHY COUPLE WISHES TO ADOPT THEIR WHO WILL GET EDUCATION ABROAD, LUGGERS AND A BILLION DOLLAR ESTATE.  
THAT'S FIVE LINES AT TWENTY CENTS A LINE AND ONE BACK TO PA.  
"COURSE THE MUGGLE MOAN ANY BEIN PRINTED ANYMORE... BUT THE BUCK WILL COVER THAT PRESSING CARE, CATT STROKE AND WHATEVER CIGARS YOU POKETER.

**RIP KIRBY**  
THAT'S MORMAN, THE PRODUCER, OVER THERE. I'M SURE AS SOON AS HE SEES YOU HE'LL OFFER YOU A PART.  
I DON'T KNOW, DESMOND. NOT UNLESS HE'S AWFULLY HUNGRY. BUT THIS BEATS PEELING POTATOES.  
MR. MORMAN, MAY I INTEREST YOU IN A TASTY MORSEL FRESH FROM THE MUDAS KITCHEN?  
THAT'S QUITE A SALES PITCH FOR A FREE SNACK, MISS, BUT NOTHANK YOU, I DESPISE ONAPES.  
I DON'T SEE ANY BEETLES IN THE ZINNIAS. DESMOND SAID THERE WERE THOUSANDS...

BLONDIE

LET'S TALK THRU THE HOSE, MR. BUMSTEAD.  
OKAY, ELMO.  
YOU LISTEN AT THIS END AND I'LL TALK TO YOU FROM THE OTHER END.  
ACTUALLY, I DIDN'T KNOW I WAS GOING TO DO THAT TILL THE VERY LAST SECOND.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South had reason to regret that he had opened a border-line hand on the diagramed deal. He chose to bid one club in second seat and the partnership was headed for trouble.

North's five-point hand did not quite justify a response, and East made a balancing double. West was happy to pass and North had no place to go.

The trumps were dummy's so diminutive that West was able to draw them all quickly after leading the club king. South held up his ace until the third round and tried leading a low spade to dummy's nine. East won with the ten and shifted to hearts, returning the ten instead of the more orthodox six.

South covered with the heart jack and, when West won with the queen, he drew dummy's last trump. He continued with the spade jack, and East took four more tricks in that suit. As a result, the defenders made 11 tricks—five spades, four trumps and two hearts—for a penalty of 1,400. The declarer could not be prevented from scoring the diamond ace as well as the trump ace.

When the hand was replayed, South had no temptation to open for his 12-point hand did not represent an opening bid in the Precision system. One club would have shown a strong hand, one heart a five-card suit and one no trump 12-15 points.

In this case West opened one club and reached two no-trump after his partner had responded one spade and raised the one no-trump rebid. He declined an invitation to go to game, and regretted his decision when he found that all the cards were favorably placed. He made ten tricks for a score of 180.

The author, George Hayim, is a pookish character with a most sophisticated background and life-style. Born in 1920 of Sephardic Jewish parents from Baghdad, he has lived in many European capitals, shuttling back and forth from London, Paris and Rome, descending at the great hotels and the homes of the great. It has taken a half-century of intense living to allow the crystallizations of felt existence to lead to the literary life. The loyal friend to well-known writers was content to play the eccentric, beloved clown; now, as a purge for this searing experience, he has distilled it into the wine of a witty novel. It is the chronicle of a monumental character out-charmed by a younger man of even greater charismatic qualities. It took one to know one, and he has reassembled the shreds of recognition in 29 rebellious, jet-flashing chapters, each an essence, a moment of necessary unfurling, inscribed in the shorthand of obsessive love, confidently natural and yet insistently accurate, rigorously raucous (a la Genet and Auden), disarmingly funny and sad.

"Obsession" is the record of an improbable passion between two very special people who were, as the popular song so pungently puts it, *desenado*. "Desenado" in Brazilian means "ill-fitting, ill-tuned, what does not go together" . . . an old woman and a young man or an old man and a young man—a young man who likes girls. Rarely has an aile geschickliche been so felicitously set down. Like life, the plot is perverse, repeats with poetic injustice and ironic juxtaposition. The crystallization of the passion of Jo is a response to unmotivated violence. Edouard strikes Jo, grabs a peach and hurls it against a wall, where it explodes mightily, leaving tracings all over the room and on

**SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE**

GOLFS	AVIATION	ROIT
OWLO	BORNE	AMIE
REPUBLICANS	GLIA	WIS
ENES	ITERS	WIS
HOSE	ORANGE	
ARTIST	STRONG	
BURNS	FAIRLY	FOB
BRIG	MARIE	DOMIE
VIAP	LARGO	TERNS
ALLIANS	COMMIT	
STROBE	OICID	
NOTTE	PASO	CAGE
ARI	REALLY	GREAT
RAY	ANILE	BARGE
SEE	LENAIS	SITOS

DENNIS THE MENACE

YOU SOUND JUST LIKE MY DAD WHEN HE'S CHANGIN' A TIRE!

**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DOUOT  
FROYE  
REMIPE  
PURTAB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: VIPER DELVE MASCOT ADJOIN  
Answer: Even generous men swear when they have to give this—EVIDENCE

BOOKS

**OBSESSION**  
By George Hayim. Grove Press. 187 pp. \$5.95.  
Reviewed by Alex Szogyi

IT'S a story they would tell with some relish at a Hollywood Hills cocktail party or on the terrace of a Roman supertatio; it snacks of worldly ironies and exudes hard salubrious truths. This is the way we are: covetous, lustful, forever seeking out the unworthy object. It's the real love story of this and any year: the one that doesn't work, or as Henri Clouzot put it in "Le Veuille", we love one another but, alas, never at the same time. Benjamin Constant, Proust and Eagan have explored its subtleties; now the authentic voice of George Hayim gives it to us straight in his original variation on the theme: a 40/20 merciless vision (the love of a possessive, neurotically compulsive sybaritic-hysteric of 40 named Jo for an insolent, proudly ruthless, indifferent animal of 20 named Edouard) framed in an exquisite pseudo-masochistic battle of wits, a chessboard of mutually inflicted pain, as it is for those whose notion of love is thus defined in the late nineteenth-century jet-set crowd.

The story turns Nabokovian; perverse as Edouard reveals himself to be a past master in the game they relentlessly play on each other, their "cinema" a mutual Tom and Jerry act. Jo stalks Edouard through most of the book, insinuating, threatening, vituperating, spying, cajoling, calumniating, hating with a purple passion that turns him into a mock monster, self-deploring as he becomes ever more fiendish as he traverses the ambivalent stations of the love-doublers, a satanic calvary.

The heart of the story—major music—occurs when Edouard takes up with a Jewish, 19-year-old French-Polish prostitute named Lily, a creature who may well be the most moving character since Melisma in Durrell's "Justine". Lily and Jo become terrible close, tenderly sharing their recollections of love-making, and exploring the mystery of the man they both love so much. The intersection of these three one lonely pathetic man and his lonely symbiotic couple, is the most original facet of "Obsession". This is much more than a homosexual novel; it is the most compelling example to date of a relatively new element in the recent novel: the intricate kaleidoscope love of three people of varying sexual preferences.

"Obsession" will probably be read many years hence. It is one of those off-beat, appealing work that posterity ends up calling classics. Let's call it a classic of authentically observed sexual foolishness, a civilized book for civilized people, those who listen most intently to the call of the wild.

(Alex Szogyi is chairman of the Romance language department at Hunter College. He wrote this review for The New York Times Book Review.)

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

**ACROSS**

- 1 Pre-diesel power
- 6 Waterless
- 10 Pal
- 14 Rib
- 15 Victim
- 16 Asian river
- 17 Irish wit
- 18 Bonheur
- 20 Expatriate poet's initials
- 21 Headliner, for short
- 22 Irritating
- 23 Humble
- 24 Horse color
- 26 Wound around
- 29 Grizzly gripper
- 33 Large jars
- 34 He was, in Rome
- 35 It's master
- 36 Preserves
- 41 Little
- 42 Bridge position
- 43 C'est
- 44 Reserve
- 46 Outrage
- 47 Pen pal: Abbr.
- 48 Kind of cheap
- 49 Caper

**DOWN**

- 1 Canny man
- 2 Coin or salad activity
- 3 Suffix with coal or opal
- 4 glance
- 5 Italian title
- 6 Kind of milk
- 7 Gardner
- 8 Robin
- 9 Storm center
- 10 Protector
- 11 Pils of baseball
- 12 Dean
- 13 Strong cart
- 18 Do a garden chore
- 22 Golf score
- 23 Attired
- 25 Horse food
- 26 Night resort
- 27 Part of O.D.
- 28 — case
- 29 French port
- 30 Boes of a feudal manor
- 31 Over
- 32 Sat for art's sake
- 34 Backward: Fr.
- 37 In the back
- 38 Summer dining style
- 39 Huck Finn conveyance
- 44 U.S. writer
- 45 Semic tributary
- 46 Semic tributary
- 48 Dictators
- 49 Ready for midweek
- 50 Baseball name
- 51 Unwashed
- 52 End of the feast
- 54 Fight this with itself
- 55 Choir member
- 56 Mideast port
- 58 A little
- 59 Bankroll



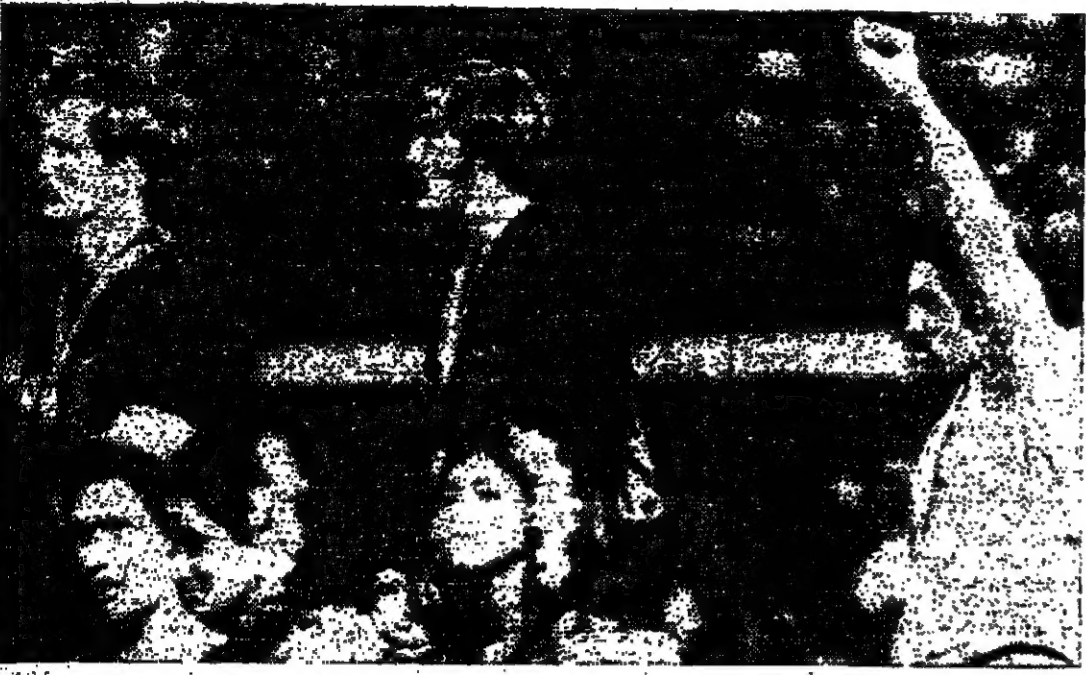
Gymnast Takes 2 of 16 Won by U.S. in 5th Day

Miss Pierce Boosts Gold-Medal Total to 4

From Wire Dispatches  
CALL, Colombia, Aug. 5.—The United States won 16 of the 17 gold medals at stake yesterday in the Pan American Games, led by gymnastics as Rosamund Pierce of Washington, Md., who boosted her total of gold medals to four, topped the U.S. squad.

In all of yesterday's events—track and field, shooting, fencing and weightlifting—the United States picked up six silver medals and five bronzes in addition to the 16 gold medals. The U.S. women's basketball team remained in a first-place tie with Mexico in a round-robin tournament by crushing Colombia, 68-49, for a 2-0 win-loss record.

one: All he does is win. It was a particularly satisfying triumph for Hall, who first won in 1959 with a toss of 195-11, improved to 205-10 in 1963, but slipped in recent years.



Associated Press  
Amado Morales of Puerto Rico gives clenched fist salute at Pan Am Games after coming third in javelin throw. Gary Feldmann (center) won and Bill Skinner (left) was second.

Puerto Rican Was Protesting 'U.S. Oppression'

From Wire Dispatches  
CALL, Colombia, Aug. 5.—Amado Morales of Puerto Rico made the black-clenched fist salute, a clenched fist salute, during victory celebrations Tuesday night and was ordered back to his room by the Puerto Rican Olympic Committee yesterday. Morales, a 25-year-old javelin thrower, was protesting the U.S. Olympic Committee's refusal to allow him to compete in the javelin throw.

Three Cuban Missing  
BOGOTA, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Three Cuban athletes, including a gold medalist, were in hiding today after fleeing their country's team at the Pan American Games and seeking for political asylum.

Johnsen Takes Pole Vault  
Jan Johnson of Chicago Heights, Ill., clinched the pole vault gold medal with a Pan Am record leap of 17-4 3/4. Dave Roberts of Comroe, Texas, went out at 17 3/4 to take the silver medal and Bruce Simpson of Canada took the bronze with an effort of 16-1.

Hurrelson Goals To 22d-Place Tie And \$210 Prize

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 6 (AP).—Ken Hurrelson, the former baseball star, won \$210 with a 22-over-par finish in his first pro golf tournament but said he was playing at his worst.

U.S. Volleyball Team to Compete in Cuba

By Neil Amdur  
CALL, Colombia, Aug. 5 (NYT).—The United States men's volleyball team has requested visas to play a series of games in Cuba later this month in an attempt to qualify for the 1972 Olympic Games.

Thomas Is a Cowboy Again

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP).—Controversial running back Tom Thomas, who led the Dallas Cowboys to last season's victory, was traded to the New England Patriots last weekend after he posted several verbal barbs at Dallas management during a contract dispute and requested that he be swapped. Under terms of the transaction, New England sent halfback Carl Garrett and

The Scoreboard

over Gerard Moore of France in a 16-round bout. It was Albert's 36th victory against two losses and a draw. He was fighting at C. Overe, Isle of Wight, S.A. 30-0-0-0 of the Netherlands, calling Bella VII won the third round in the fourth round. The bout was a technical draw. The United States received a blow with the disqualification of Yankee Oliver, who was the second round on Monday which passed a mark on the correct side. Per Australia, Eddie II knocked out the second round on Monday. The United States received a blow with the disqualification of Yankee Oliver, who was the second round on Monday which passed a mark on the correct side. Per Australia, Eddie II knocked out the second round on Monday.



Associated Press  
Eusebio of Portugal's Benfica boots ball by Arsenal of London player during Arsenal's 6-2 victory.

English Group Won't Rule On Benfica Pushing Ref

LONDON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—An English Football Association (FA) spokesman said today the body would take no action against Benfica of Portugal following last night's incident during an exhibition match against Arsenal of London.

Alexander Ousts Emerson, Advances to Quarterfinals

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 5 (UPI).—John Alexander, the youngest player on the pro tennis circuit, upset fellow Australian Roy Emerson, 6-3, 7-6, yesterday to move into the quarterfinals of the \$50,000 U.S. pro tennis championships at the Longwood Cricket Club.

Lotus Threatens To Quit Monza On Investigation

From Wire Dispatches  
LONDON, Aug. 5.—The British Lotus team, one of the world's leading grand prix motor racing stables, has threatened to withdraw from the Italian Grand Prix on Sept. 5.

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
San Diego	6-0
Chicago	5-0
Kirby, Seaver	1-0
San Diego	6-0
Chicago	5-0
Kirby, Seaver	1-0
San Diego	6-0
Chicago	5-0
Kirby, Seaver	1-0

Giants Victimized, 7-2

Cards' Gibson Scores 200th Career Victory

From Wire Dispatches  
NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Bob Gibson won the 200th game of his major-league career and Ted Kubiak hit his first home run in the National League last night to pace the St. Louis Cardinals to a 7-2 victory over the San Francisco Giants at St. Louis.

Lolich Beats Senators, 2-1, For No. 17

From Wire Dispatches  
NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Mickey Lolich struck out 14 Washington Senators and won his 17th game of the year for the Detroit Tigers last night, 2-1.

Thursday

Pizarro of Cubs Blanks Padres On 1-Hitter, 3-0

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP).—Juan Pizarro tossed a brilliant one-hitter and Billy Williams drove in a pair of runs with an eighth-inning single, leading the Chicago Cubs to a 3-0 victory over San Diego today.

Sports Shorts

Adelphi University of New York will discontinue intercollegiate football after this season because of budgetary considerations. The sport was first dropped in 1963 after a period of financial uncertainty and reinstated in 1968.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Pittsburgh	5-0
San Diego	6-0
Chicago	5-0
Philadelphia	4-0
Montreal	4-0

**Levi's**  
Dacata  
Daily from 3 p.m.

**Wiesbaden**  
RESTAURANT-BAR

**THE HELLSTROM CHRONICLE**  
DES INSECTES ET DES HOMMES  
A David L. Wolper Production  
Produced and Directed by David L. Wolper  
Written by David L. Wolper  
Music by Lalo Schifano  
Columbia TV

**LIDO**  
Slightly at 11 p.m. and 1.15 a.m.  
Specialty revue  
Grand Prix  
MIDWINTER PER PERSON  
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED  
63¢ 12 1/2  
99¢ 12 1/2  
OR  
DINNER-DANCE AT 8.30 p.m.  
RESERVATIONS 222-1151



